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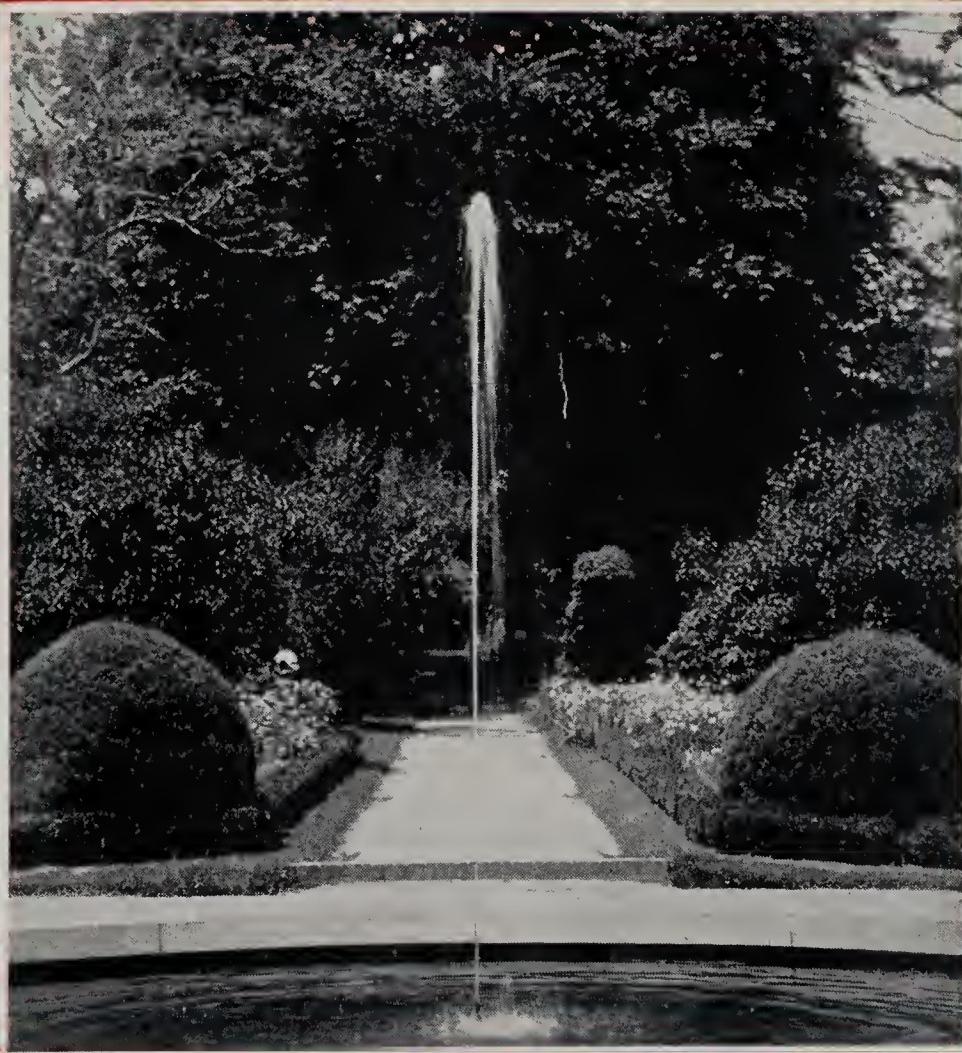
ANNUAL

CATALOG

NEOSHO GROWERS GUIDE

1923
FEBRUARY 1923

*"Yours for
Growing Satisfaction"*



NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.
NEOSHO
MISSOURI

To Our
**CUSTOMERS
AND FRIENDS**

I WISH I were capable of giving to you in this catalog the exact impression you would get if you could come in person and inspect our Nurseries. Mr. was here last week from Tulsa; he was in the market for a sizable fruit tree order and was visiting the Nurseries, from whom he had received quotations, before deciding where to purchase.

After visiting with us for an hour, he gave us his order and, knowing he had visited other Nurseries the day previous, I inquired what was the factor that caused him to decide in our favor. He said: "It was immediately apparent the minute I stepped into your office that you had a force of competent, well-trained employees. I received prompt and courteous attention; everything was clean and shipshape, and I was impressed by the careful manner in which the trees were dug, graded, packed and handled."

I believe you, too, would be so impressed, but if you can't visit us, send us a trial order and let us demonstrate that there is ample justification for our reputation for quality stock, friendly service and fair dealing.

Sincerely yours,



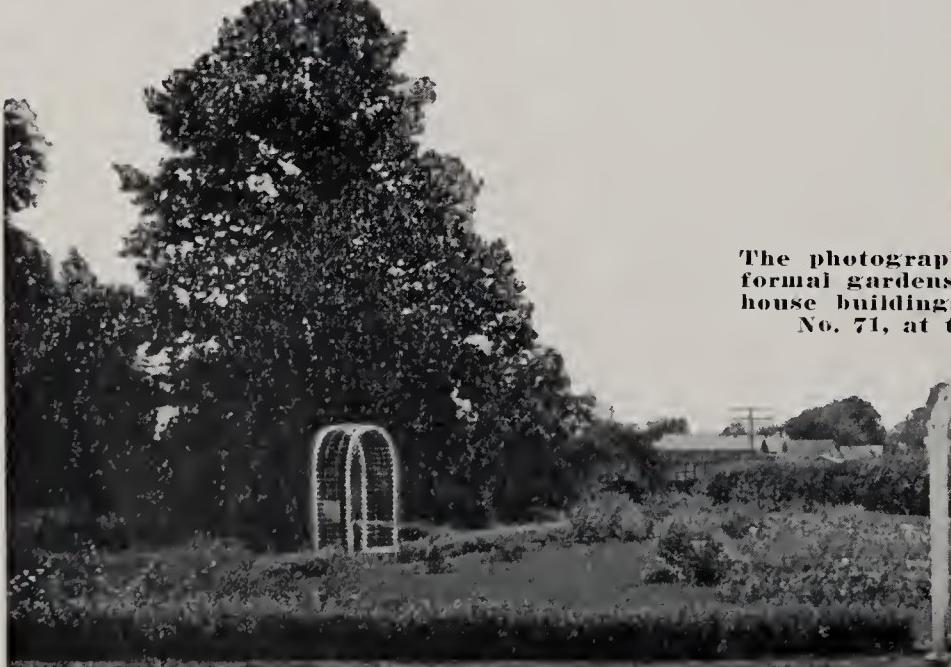
A. E. WESTON
President and General Manager

THE NEOSHO NURSERIES COMPANY
NEOSHO, MISSOURI

NEOSHO GUARANTEE

Every item we sell carries a complete guarantee of your entire satisfaction. We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you; that stock will be true-to-name, and arrive in a live, growing condition. You will be doing us a favor in reporting any complaint of any nature. Stock will be replaced or money refunded, as you prefer, on any complaints received within ten days.

The photograph below shows a section of the formal gardens adjoining our office and storehouse buildings on U. S. Highway No. 60 and No. 71, at the edge of Neosho, Missouri.



Neosho Stock Assures "Growing Satisfaction"

WETHER your garden covers but a few square yards or you are an orchardist or fruit grower, controlling thousands of acres, you are deeply interested in obtaining nursery stock which will grow and thrive.

Neosho customers in every state in the union and even in many foreign countries rejoice in the good fortune that brought them in touch with us in the first place, for it has meant to them years of satisfaction in seeing their plantings develop and mature and has brought them back to us year after year for their additional needs.

We own and operate 560 acres of Ozark Hagerstown silt loam soil, the best type of land known for the growing of strong, vigorous root systems on trees and plants. We are also blessed with favorable climatic conditions with a long growing season, so that we can produce in one or two years' time trees and shrubs that it would take other nurseries two or three years to grow. This enables us to give our customers better quality at attractive prices.

In addition, we have the finest equipment for handling, storing and shipping trees so that they will reach you in prime condition, full of vigor.

An even more important factor is our force of skilled workmen who act in harmony with the spirit and meaning of our slogan.

If you are a commercial orchardist and your requirements will run into hundreds and even thousands of trees, Neosho stands ready to deal with you on a fair and

square basis, giving you remarkable values. It takes years of care to bring a fruit tree into production and a few pennies' saving in the beginning on the price of the tree may mean years of disappointment. Save yourself trouble and expense by starting right with Neosho Quality Trees and Plants.

If your needs are for only a small home orchard or for the development of a small country place, suburban acreage or the city yard, Neosho brings you everything that you will need. Our landscape architect will gladly give you advice regarding proper varieties and planting without charge or will give you comprehensive plans for ornamental planting as explained on page 4.

In this catalog we have attempted to describe our varieties simply and accurately so you may know exactly what to expect. Not only do we tell

you about our stock but we give you suggestions on many pages for the planting and care because these are such important factors in the final development.

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Budding Peach at the Neosho Nurseries—One-half million trees in this block—Production in large quantities enables us to effect economies, which we are happy to pass on to our customers in better values.



Our Slogan—

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

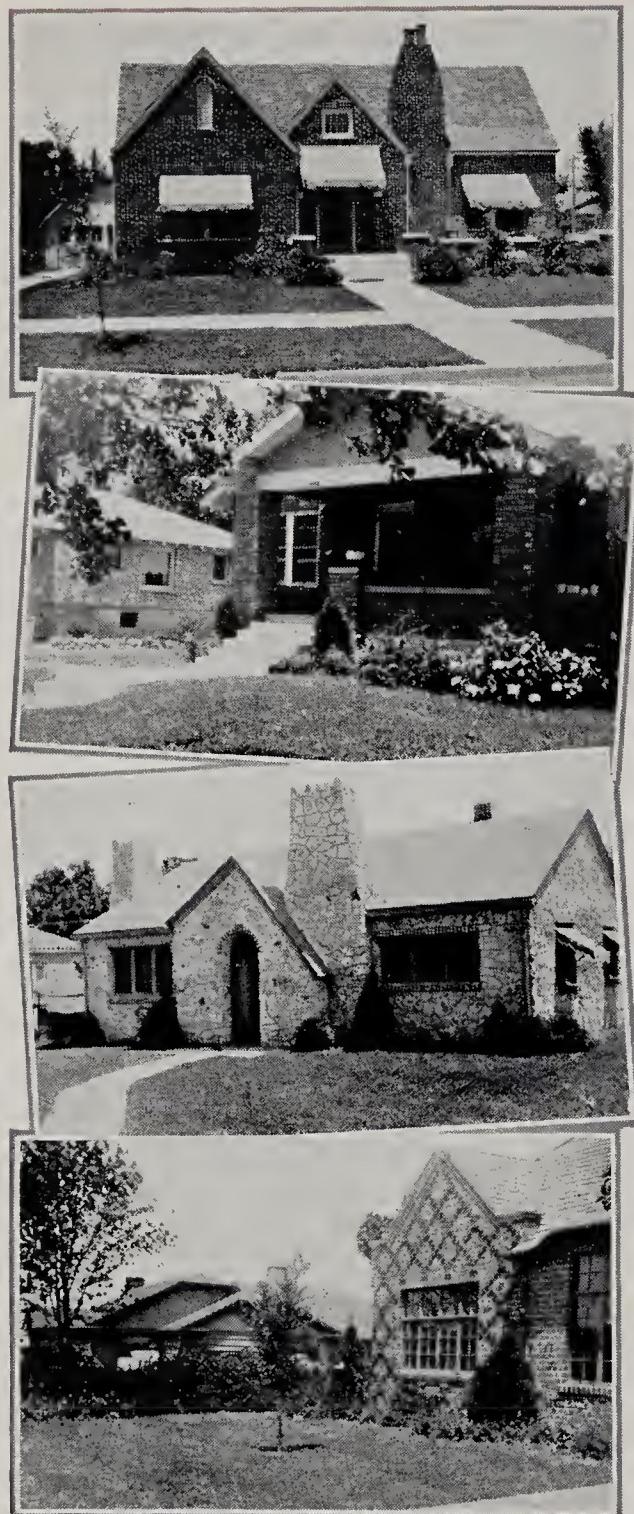
—is kept constantly before every member of our organization, not only to impress them with the fact that we must supply a superior product, but we must help each customer to enjoy growing satisfaction.

Says our slogan was well chosen:

"For seventeen years I have been dealing with the Neosho Nursery Company and have found your stock and service unsurpassed. Your motto, 'Yours for Growing Satisfaction,' seems to be a rule of business rather than merely an advertising slogan."

(Signed) Frank G. Carriger,
December 1, 1934. Irving, Illinois.

New Beauty for Your Home Grounds



OUR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

The service of our Landscape Architect, Mr. M. V. Woodard, is available to all. From information you can send us he will prepare an actual Landscape Plan, built to fit your own needs and grounds, that will then become a working plan for the final development. Send us the following data and it will be given our immediate attention. Accompany your request for a Landscape Plan with a deposit of \$5.00. This will be credited in full on your first order of plant materials to the amount of \$15.00 or more.

Just make a rough sketch (need not be drawn to scale), showing this information:

- (1) All dimensions of building and lot.
- (2) Location of buildings and trees on lot.
- (3) Points of compass.
- (4) Location of drives and walks.
- (5) Where windows on first floor and basement are placed.
- (6) Any other information or kodak views which will help us in visualizing your grounds.

HERE is magic in growing things! Peace, contentment and happiness. And a harvest of rare beauty that spreads the enchantment of glowing color, and restful green—ever-changing, ever new month by month—through the procession of the seasons. And this beauty, too, is easy to have for your very own! It is amazing what a small outlay of money and effort will bring you in new beauty and unsuspected charm for your home grounds. In any scheme of home beautification, there are certain fundamental principles which, if followed, result in a pleasing arrangement.

A LANDSCAPE PLAN

Below we show an example of proper treatment. First picture in your mind this house and property without any plant materials. Then, as we develop the landscape picture, note how the front or public area is left open with only low plantings to soften the harsh lines at sidewalk and drive intersections.

Trees are placed to frame the house and offer shade. The foundation planting around the house helps to link the house and grounds, softening harsh corners and accenting the entrance.

Along the sides of the lot, opposite the main living rooms of the house, we have an informal shrubbery border of varying heights and blooming seasons so that it is a never-ending delight from early spring until fall. This border should also extend part way across the front of the lot to give some privacy to garden area.

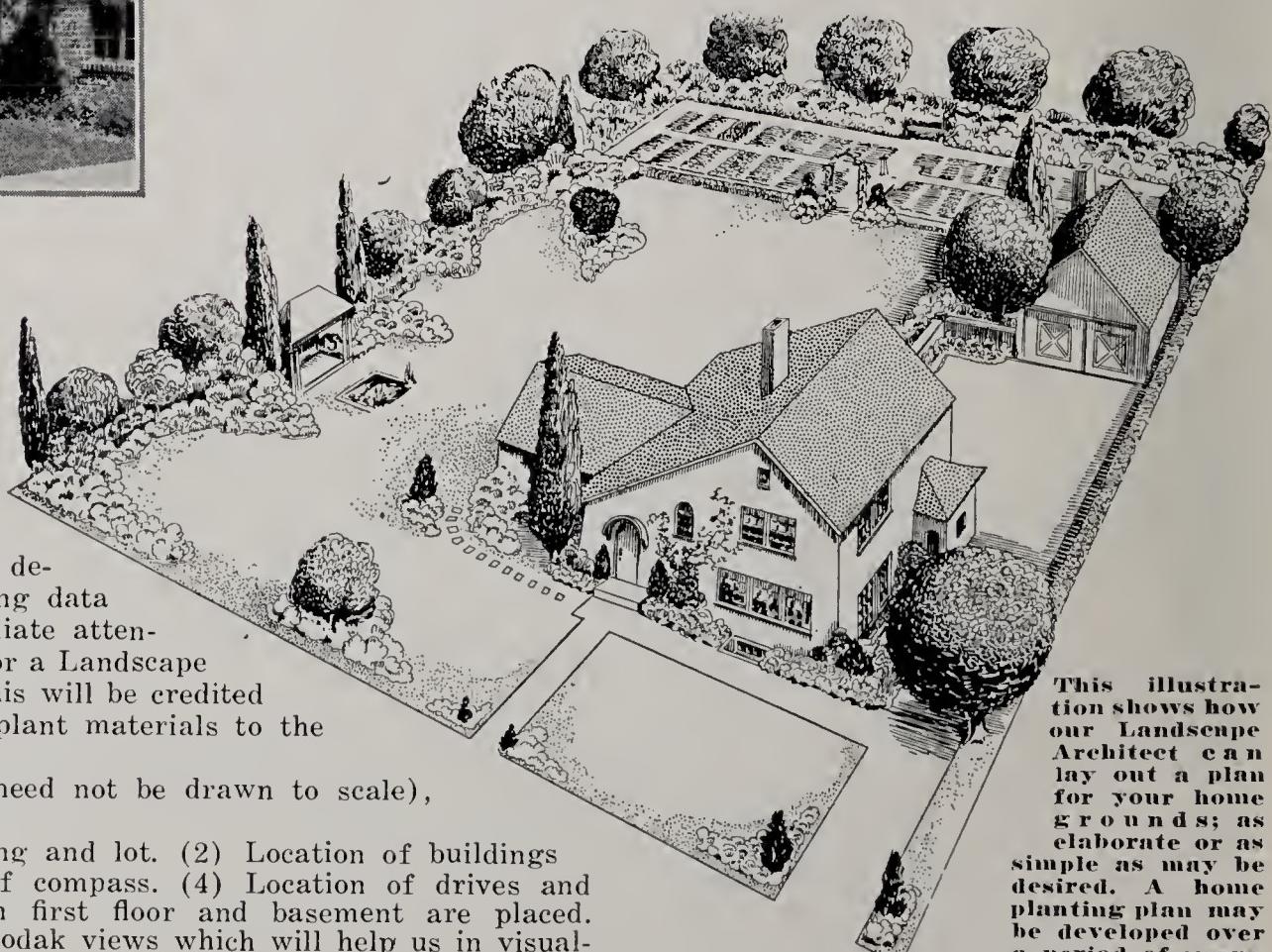
A vine-covered arbor is placed on the axis of a small pool. Annual and perennial flowers can be used to good advantage in front of the shrubbery border.

The rear portion of the yard is divided by a hedge, to the rear of which may be placed a small vegetable garden. If no home-grown vegetables are desired, this could be utilized as a children's play area with swings, etc. A space between house and garage has been set off by a vine-covered lattice fence and the enclosed area is best utilized for service, such as clothes drying, garbage receiver, etc.

A REAL SERVICE

Each home presents a different problem in the arrangement and selection of plant materials and we urge you to let us help you in planning your grounds or in choosing plants for certain locations you may wish to beautify.

Our service is a helpful, friendly service. We not only help you select the plants which will serve you best, but also help you plan your place to get the utmost in returns and pleasure out of it. Perhaps you wish a rock garden, a rose garden, a foundation planting, or a screen to hide some objectionable view.



This illustration shows how our Landscape Architect can lay out a plan for your home grounds; as elaborate or as simple as may be desired. A home planting plan may be developed over a period of years. Ask us for details.

Neosho SHRUBS

COME IN
THREE GRADES

Neosho Shrubs are graded according to size of plant and root system. This grading is as follows:

Specimen Grade—Strong, heavy three-year plants with bushy, well-shaped tops, 3 to 4 ft. high on the strong growers like Honeysuckle or Spirea Van Houttei, while 2 to 2½ ft. would be a specimen grade on Spirea Anthony Waterer or Deutzia Gracilis. This grade will please the most exacting customer who wants to make a quick showing. Most varieties in this grade will bloom the first season.

Standard Grade—As shown in photograph above, fine strong plants, 2 to 3 ft. where the specimen grade runs 3 to 4 ft., and 18-24 in. where the specimen grade runs 2 to 2½ ft.

Postpaid Grade—These are good two-year-old plants, suitable for shipment by prepaid parcel post, that will give very satisfactory results, though not as quick an effect as the specimen or standard grades.

The photographs herewith illustrate better than anything we might say,



Specimen Grade



Standard Grade



Postpaid Grade

the quality and specifications of our three different grades. Note the abundance of branches and the heavy fibrous roots in photo No. 1, which is our specimen grade. No. 2 represents our standard grade, and No. 3 our postpaid grade. All of these grades offer exceptional values in their class.

"My Yard Gets Much Attention"!

"A few years ago I started planting some of your trees and shrubs, and

through your wonderful catalog of information and a little study, I have a most pretty yard and home of my own planting and arranging and which causes no little attention from friends and others who very often ask where I get my shrubs."—F. C. Deputy, Mo.

"I was well pleased with the way they were put up, and the plants were larger and finer than I expected at that price."—Mrs. E. J. Chambers, N. Car.

Garden of F. E. Rice, Bartlesville, Okla. Such a beauty spot as this can be yours with a moderate expenditure of money and effort.



SHRUBS Frame Your Home With Grace and Charm

SHUBS take first place among the plantings chosen for beautifying your home grounds. They make the quickest growth and offer the widest range in coloring and bloom. Shrubs are invaluable as specimen plants, for softening harsh outlines and as a screen for objectionable views or to secure privacy. In Neosho Shrubs you get the plus value of pleasing shapeliness, while their strong root systems assure rapid, sturdy growth.

Average Mature Height Shown by Figures After Name

Almond, Double Flowering—5' to 6'—In early spring branches are covered with beautiful double pink blossoms before leaves appear.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus)—8' to 12'—Upright grower with hollyhock-like flowers in white, red, pink or purple, according to variety, in July to September. Greatly used for screens and hedges.

Arrowwood (Viburnum Dentatum)—8' to 12'—We like this shrub especially for border planting as it is of vigorous growth, growing in sun or shade. The foliage is especially handsome and the small white flowers are followed by beautiful dark blue berries.

Aronia Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry)—6' to 8'—Valuable because of its red berries. Succeeds in moist half-shade.

Aronia Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry)—8' to 10'—Delicate white flowers, May. Black berries. Half-shade.

Barberry, Japanese (Berberis Thunbergii)—3' to 4'—Will grow in most any soil; sun or shade. Has thorny branches, foliage red in fall and has red berries. Good foundation shrub. Does not carry rust.

Barberry, Redleaf (Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea)—3' to 4'—A new variety with rich lustrous bronze red leaves which become more brilliant through summer. Unequalled in color value. The most promising shrub introduced in past ten years.

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia Amabilis)—6' to 8'—A new shrub from China. Graceful arching branches and pink trumpet shaped blossoms in early June make it most attractive. Very hardy.

Beautyberry (Callicarpa Purpurea)—4' to 5'—Here is just the shrub for unusual color in late summer and early fall, blooming in August with clusters of pink flowers which are followed by beautiful dense clusters of real violet berries. Needs protection in North.

Butterfly Bush, Farquhar (Buddleia Magnifica)—5' to 6'—Sometimes called Summer Lilac as its dark lilac blossoms continue in flower most of the summer. An improved type with darker blooms. Cut back to ground in later winter.

Calycanthus Sweet Shrub (Calycanthus Floridus)—4' to 6'—An old-fashion shrub with chocolate colored flowers all summer. Spicy fragrance. Best in partial shade.

Cinquefoil (Potentilla Fruticosa)—2' to 4'—Has gray green foliage and bright yellow flowers from July-October. Best in moist soil.

Coralberry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)—3' to 4'—Graceful arching branches covered with dark red berries all winter. Endures shade and dry soil.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia)—6' to 8'—The "Lilac of the South"—Requires protection here. Has deep green foliage and profuse ruffled and crinkled flowers in brilliant shades all summer.

Cranberry High Bush (Viburnum

Americana)—8' to 12'—Valuable for good foliage and clusters of red berries in fall lasting all winter. Flowers white.

Deutzia Gracilis—2' to 3'—A dense low growing shrub. In April covered with abundant white flowers in graceful, nodding sprays. A good shrub to use in front of taller shrubs.

Deutzia Graeilis Rosea—Same as Gracilis, but somewhat taller and deeper flowers.

Deutzia Lemoinei—4' to 5'—A hardy spreading grower with showier later white flowers than Gracilis. Endures partial shade.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—6' to 8'—You should try this in your border plantings as it is of fast upright growth, blossoming in May with many double white flowers borne thickly in wreaths along its branches. Always popular.

Dogwood, Red Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera)—6' to 8'—Valued especially for coral-red stems in winter. Has white flowers in May followed by bluish white round fruits. Endures shade.

Dogwood, Gold Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera Lutea)—6' to 8'—A striking golden branched form with white blossoms and berries. A good shrub to use in contrast with the Red Twigged Dogwood.

Desmodium (Lespedeza Penduliflorum)—4' to 6'—A beautiful shrub with small narrow leaves, arched branches and beautiful drooping sprays of liquid purple flowers. Tops die back in winter.

Euonymus Alatus—8' to 10'—Unusual corky winged branches and small rich green foliage which colors a brilliant scarlet in fall. Fine for massing in border.

Golden Bell, Weeping (Forsythia Suspensa)—6' to 8'—Slender, limply

drooping branches, strung with bright rosettes of yellow bloom and shiny leaves.

Golden Bell (Forsythia)—6' to 8'—This splendid family of shrubs is one of the first to light your garden with masses of golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear in early spring. Foliage is handsome deep green turning to deep bronze in fall. Five varieties:

—**Intermedia (Arching)**—Earliest blooming and broadest shaped, with drooping branches. One of the finest.

—**Fortunei (Erect)**—Grows tallest and most slender.

—**Viridisissima (Green Stem)**—Flowers are latest, the darkest yellow. Very desirable.

—**Speciosa**—Most profuse bloomer of all. Neat habit.

—**Suspensa (Weeping)**—(See above.)

Golden Elder (Sambucus Canadensis Aurea)—8' to 12'—Tall and broad growing with golden leaves and white flowers in flat topped cymes. Good contrasting shrub in border.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)—One of the most desirable family of shrubs as they are extremely hardy, trim looking, free from disease, and all have attractive foliage. Four varieties follow:

—**Fragrantissima**—6' to 8'—Small round, leathery leaves showing darkest shade of green. Practi-



Old Fashioned Mock Orange

cally evergreen if in sheltered position. Very early clusters of tiny pink and white flowers, sweetly fragrant.

—**Tatarian (Pink)**—6' to 8'—Attractive pink flowers followed by bright red berries.

—**Tatarian (Red)**—6' to 8'—Conspicuous light crimson flowers in early summer.

—**Morrowi (Japan Bush Honeysuckle)**—8' to 10'—Dense wide flung branches. The small bloom is creamy white, with blood red



Home of H. A. Wangerien, Santa Fe, N. M. We helped him plan his planting and shipped him stock eleven years out of the past thirteen.

Varieties for Every Location

WHERE AND WHAT TO PLANT

FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Arrowwood
Japanese Barberry
Coralberry
Snowberry
Deutzias
Hydrangea A. G.
Regels Privet
Dogwoods
Honeysuckles
Jetbead
Spiraea Van Houttei
Pearl Bush
Witch Hazel
Mahonia
Japanese Yew
Pfitzers Juniper

FOR COVERING LOW BANKS AND TERRACES

Japanese Barberry
Cotoneaster Horizontalis
Snowberry

Deutzia Gracilis
Forsythia Suspensa
Fragrant Sumac
Wichuriana Rose

FOR DRY SOILS

Sumacs
Snowberry
Coralberry
Desmodium
Rosa Rugosa
Tamarix
Butterfly Bush
Spiraea Thunbergi
Spiraea Frobels
Beauty Berry
Pearl Bush

SHRUBS VALUED FOR THEIR BERRIES

Arrowwood—Blue
Barberry—Red
Honeysuckle—Red
Snowberry—White

Coralberry—Red
Beautyberry—Violet
Dogwood—White
Cotoneaster—Red
Rugosa Rose—Red
Winterberry—
Bright Red

VALUABLE FOR THEIR FALL COLORING

Japanese Barberry
Euonymus Alatus
Fragrant Sumac
Smooth Sumac
Staghorn Sumac
Arrowwood
Mahonia

FOR MOIST SOILS

Dogwood
False Spirea
Arrowwood
Winterberry



Mock Orange; *Philadelphus Virginianus*.



Hydrangea; *Arborescens Grandiflora*

berries following bloom. Gray-green foliage. Especially suited for foliage screen. Does well in most any soil.

Hydrangea, *Arborescens Grandiflora*—4' to 5'—A most popular shrub with flowers similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, snowy white and imposing. July-September. By cutting bush to the crown each spring, it can be kept round and dense at 3' to 5'. Endures partial shade.

Hydrangea, *Paniculata Grandiflora*—5' to 6'—Produces massive plumes, first snow white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green, from August until

October. Beautiful as specimen shrub or in masses.

Hugonis Rose—6' to 8'—A dense attractive shrub with slender branches covered with single clear yellow flowers. Foliage turns purple in fall. Well adapted for either specimen or mass planting.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort)—3' to 4'—Grayish-green foliage and bright yellow blossoms in July-August.

Jetbead (Rhodotyphus Kerroides)—4' to 5'—One of the best shrubs for planting in shaded locations. A rounded shrub with beautiful yellowish green corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers in May, followed by shiny black berries or seeds.

Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)—4' to 6'—Bright green stems and attractive foliage. The blossoms are bright yellow, double or single and unusually attractive. Blooms in May and a few blooms all summer.

Lilac (Syringa)—You can have Lilacs wherever you live, as they are very hardy, vigorous and grow with little attention, giving masses of beautiful bloom in the spring; in three varieties:

—**Old-Fashion Purple**—8' to 12'—This old-fashion shrub is still a favorite with its fragrant flowers and attractive foliage. Excellent for hedges or background.

—**Persian**—6' to 8'—A graceful shrub with pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring. Rich green foliage. Blossoms second season after transplanting.

—**French or Hybrid Lilacs**—6' to 8'—These are budded types having

small leaves and larger blossoms, bloom later in season. Blossom second season after transplanting. Wine, single; Blue, double; White, double.

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)—No garden is complete without the delightful fragrance and pure white blossoms of the Mock Orange; in two varieties:

—**Old-Fashion**—8' to 12'—A hardy, vigorous shrub of upright growth. Single flowers pure white, fragrant and borne in great profusion. Endures shade.

—**LeMoine**—4' to 6'—Erect fine leaved, slender stemmed. Creamy white flowers with a distinct fragrance. Good foundation shrub.

Mock Orange, Virginian (*Philadelphus Virginianus*)—6' to 8'—A wonderful new variety. Good foliage and flowers run double, semi-double and single, are largest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest early and intermittent blooming season.

Mock Orange (White Bonnet)—Grows about 4' tall—Small leaves, profuse white flowers in May.

Ninebark (*Physocarpus Opulifolius*)—8' to 10'—A quick growing shrub with fragrant white flowers in late May. Excellent for screens and borders.

Ninebark, Golden (*Physocarpus Opulifolius Aureus*)—8' to 10'—Showy golden leaves turning to bronze in fall. White flowers in May. Excellent for contrast with green variety.

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda Grandiflora*)—8' to 10'—If you want an unusual shrub for your border, large pure white flowers in great profusion. Buds

Here is an effective shrub planting, binding the house to the lawn, softening angles and hiding the low foundation



• Neosho Shrubs Thrive and Grow •



Garden designed and planted by Neosho Nurseries

resemble pearls along stems and when in full bloom plant has appearance of snowbank.

Privet, Regels (Ligustrum Regelianum)—4' to 6'—A very hardy type with dark, shiny leaves. Numerous branches are horizontally spreading with graceful drooping ends. Very desirable for foundation plantings and endures shade.

Quince, Japan (Cydonia Japonica)—4' to 6'—Completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers before leaves appear in spring. Deep green foliage.

Rugosa Rose—6' to 8'—Exceptionally hardy shrubs which thrive under difficult conditions. Branches spiny and foliage is a shiny dark green and not susceptible to attacks by insects. Flowers in May, followed by red or orange-scarlet fruits which hang on until winter. Makes good hedge or is fine in massed plantings, in these four beautiful varieties:

—**Rosa Rugosa Alba**—Large, clear white flowers.

—**Rosa Rugosa Rubra**—Has large, rosy crimson flowers.

—**Sir Thos. Lipton**—5' to 6'—The best double white, blooming in June and intermittently through summer.

—**F. J. Grootendorst**—This is a continuous bloomer with shiny, leathery foliage and rugged, hardy growth. Blooms in clusters. Grows 4' to 5' high and makes a beautiful hedge.

Silver Bell (Halesia Tetaptera)—12' to 15'—A small tree or large shrub with large, dark green foliage. In May, while leaves are still small, its branches are hung thickly with white or pinkish drooping bells about an inch long, followed by large, curious winged seeds.

Snowball (Viburnum Sterile)—8' to 12'—This old-fashion shrub grows most anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. It is indeed beautiful and should be in everyone's yard. Beautiful large clusters of white flowers.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemosus)—3' to 4'—A graceful plant with small foliage, dense twiggy branches which bear in the fall a profusion of waxy white berries. Good for shady locations in foundation planting.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—2' to 3'—Would you like a shrub that is of dense rounded growth, beautiful dark small foliage, that blossoms with large, brilliant rosy crimson flower clusters all summer? If you would, you can't go wrong on this one, as it is exceptionally hardy.

Spirea Arguta—Slender upright—3' to 5' high—Profuse white flowers in late April.

Spirea Billardii—4' to 5'—An upright grower with dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twiggled, erect branches.

STURDY Neosho Shrubs "get a good start in life." In the rich upland soil of Neosho's Ozark location they develop strong root systems which produce rapid growth, thriftiness and vigor. On this and the preceding pages you will find varieties you have been wanting. All shapely plants; splendid values at moderate prices.

Weigela Caudida—4' to 6'—A choice variety blooming in May and to some extent all summer. Pure white.

Weigela Eva Rathke—Crimson flowers in May or June. Grows 4' to 5' high.

Weigela Rosea—6' to 8'—This is an old favorite with abundant showy trumpet-shaped flowers of light pink in May. Rather coarse foliage, but very effective in groups or mass planting.

Witch Hazel (Hamamelis Virginiana)—10' to 15'—A large spreading shrub with yellow blossoms in late fall, foliage turns to bright yellow, orange and purple.

Winterberry (Ilex Verticillata)—6' to 8'—Enjoys moist soil and is valued chiefly for bright red fruits from October to winter.

Praises Care in Planting Service

"Wish to advise that my shrubbery arrived and was planted by your representative, Mr. Jones, and that I am more than pleased. It would be ingratitude on my part if I did not say a word of praise for the interest taken and the good job he done in planting. I also desire to say a good word for Miss Larmon, who sold me the shrubs, and the interest she took in selecting suitable plants."

(Signed) A. McDonald,
Poplar Bluff, Mo.
March 28, 1934.

A Compliment for Neosho Service

"I am very much pleased with the planting that you did for me last summer around my new home. Strange as it may seem, we lost a very small percentage of the plants through the terrible hot weather. The Chinese Elms did especially well as we only lost three out of the number that was set out and I think two of them were damaged by truck. I wish to compliment you on the courtesy and the service of your men, who have been planting for me every season for the last four years."

Sincerely,
B. C. Hedges,
Excelsior Springs, Mo.
December 15, 1934.



A group of Spirea van Houttei makes a beautiful screen

Correct Pruning Preserves Shapeliness of Shrubs

THE object of seasonal pruning is to maintain the natural form and to preserve the flower and fruit bearing wood. Shrubs that bloom in spring or early summer should be pruned within two weeks after flowering. Those that bloom in late summer or fall, like Althea, Butterfly Bush, Hydrangeas and Snowberry, should be pruned in late winter or early spring before growth starts.

The Hydrangeas are pruned lightly for numerous small blossoms and are cut back severely if larger but fewer flowers are desired.

Butterfly Bush and Desmodium usually die back to the ground, so the tops should be cut off entirely in late winter. The tops spring up quickly and make nice bushy specimens.

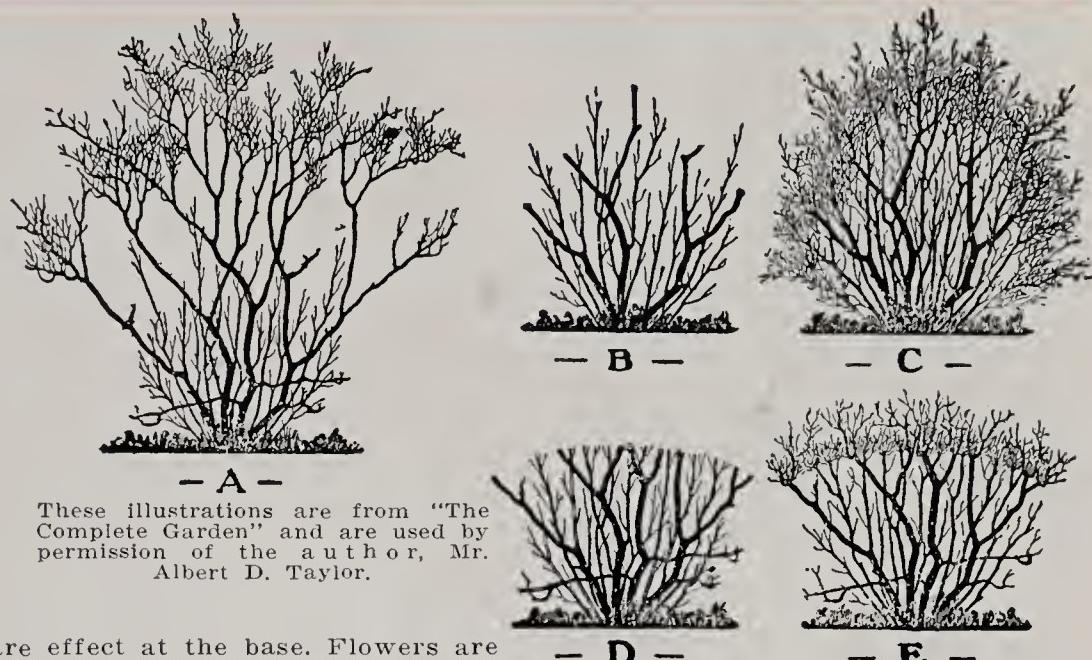
Shrubs valued for colored bark like Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba Sibirica*), Globe Flower (*Kerria Japonica*), etc., should have some of the older canes removed each spring to encourage new growth which has the best color.

Lilacs and flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) should not be pruned except to remove dead or diseased branches.

Most pruning may be confined to removing dead wood, cutting out short, weak growth and heading back branches that are too long and tend to destroy the natural form of the shrub.

With old shrubs it may be necessary to cut out the old wood down to the base of the plant, encouraging the new growth from the roots.

Fig. A shows a large, overgrown shrub which is "leggy," i. e., presents



These illustrations are from "The Complete Garden" and are used by permission of the author, Mr. Albert D. Taylor.

a bare effect at the base. Flowers are borne in the top branches on the old wood.

Fig. B. The same shrub properly pruned to permit the new shoots to develop from the base of the shrub and to form a new top.

Fig. C. The same shrub two or three years after proper pruning. A more handsome shrub in form and with better bloom.

Fig. D shows incorrect pruning of shrub in Fig. A.

Fig. E shows the results of incorrect pruning illustrated in Fig. D.

After Care of Shrubs

Keep surface soil loose and moist and at even temperature by a 3 to 4-inch mulch of manure, or by keeping a dust mulch by repeated cultivations. During a drought, water thoroughly even though mulch is applied.

Winter Protection

It is alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage. Prevent this by a heavy mulch of straw, leaves or manure put on **after** ground freezes.

Neosho Shrubs lend their beauty to this garden of F. E. Rice, Bartlesville, Okla. This garden was one of the winners in National Garden Contest.



ROSES—The Aristocrats of the Garden!



Etoile de Hollande

Betty Uprichard—One of the finest new roses; with brilliant copper red buds and semi-double salmon pink flowers, stained with copper pink on the outside. A profuse bloomer and an outstanding variety.

Claudius Pernet—A decided sunflower yellow, deeper toned at center. Buds long and pointed. Flowers long and full. Erect grower with brilliant foliage.

Columbia—This beautiful rose produces long stemmed pointed flowers of a vivid pink throughout the entire season. Fragrant, and a good, vigorous grower.

Etoile de France—An excellent cutting variety. Fragrant bright crimson flowers on long stems.

Fran Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—Large snow-white double flowers in June and some in fall. Strong grower.

Gruss an Teplitz—Here is a rose for everybody, succeeding under most ordinary conditions. Blossoms are a rich scarlet shading to velvety crimson. Marvelous fragrance and a good strong grower.

Hadley—Flowers large and well formed. Flowers freely with long pointed buds, rich crimson in color, and sweetly scented.

J. L. Mock—The gorgeous double flowers are produced with the greatest freedom on long stiff stems and are a deep imperial pink, the outside of petals a silvery rose white.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—We think this is the best white with soft pearly white blossoms tinted with a slight lemon in center. Fragrant and with beautifully formed flowers on long graceful stems. A strong, free, healthy grower.

Killarney—Has beautiful long pointed buds of a brilliant pink, and extremely fragrant. Ideal for cutting.

Lady Hillingdon—The always popular, beautiful apricot-yellow rose with lovely buds and exquisitely formed open blooms produced continuously. A strong, vigorous grower and free flowering.

Luxemburg—The best yellow rose for our section. A fine, large, fully double, rich golden yellow blossom, vigorous habit. You can't go wrong on this one.

Mrs. Chas. Bell—A new member of the Radiance family, with lovely shell

TRULY, roses are the most magnificent of all flowers! In fragrance, in beauty of form and coloring. The varieties listed are chosen for beauty, and for hardiness, and ease of growing. In buying Neosho Roses you get exceptional values. You will be delighted at how well developed these plants are and at what fine blooms and foliage they will produce.

• GROUP ONE •

Dame Edith Helen—One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. Blooms abundantly with long, strong stems and flowers are of the brightest pink. It has attracted abundant praise and admiration everywhere. The most fragrant of all pink roses.

Edward Mawley—This rose was awarded Gold Medal, National Rose Society. It is free bloomer of dark velvety crimson, and delightfully fragrant.

Etoile de Hollande—The finest dark red rose for general purposes. Long pointed buds opening to immense size, velvety crimson and produced with great freedom throughout the season. One of the best Red Hybrid Teas grown.

Mme. Edouard Herrlott—A wonderful long pointed bud of coral red and yellow opening to semi-double flowers of medium size of a superb coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet.

Margaret McGredy—This extraordinary rose has found unstinted praise everywhere shown. Large buds opening to double cupped flower with brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold. Seldom out of bloom.

Rev. F. Page Roberts—Long copper red buds opening to marvelously colored flowers of golden yellow stained with copper and reddish buff on outside. Fully double and very large.

Talisman—A glorious multi-colored rose, unfolding its broad thick petals from the beautifully pointed bud. Vivid cerise-pink, softly flamed with yellow, orange and scarlet. Delightfully fragrant. The most vivid color yet produced in roses.



Talisman

• GROUP TWO •

pink buds and blooms of fine globular form, with shadings of soft salmon, sweetly perfumed. One of the best.

Ophelia—One of the most popular because of the lovely shape of its delicately tinted blossoms of light salmon flesh. Very free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—A bright ruddy pink. Very fragrant. Can be grown with less attention than most roses. Bloom in June and some in fall.

Radianee—Plants of wonderful foliage and vigor, constantly producing large, brilliant rose-pink blooms of excellent globular shape and intense fragrance. There are more Radiance roses grown and planted than any other dozen varieties put together.

Red Radianee—The same good habit and blooming qualities of Radiance, but a bright cerise-red in color.

Sunburst—A rich yellow with orange yellow center. Especially handsome in bud.



President Hoover

• GROUP THREE •

E. G. Hill—Beautiful long buds of perfect form. High centered flower of dazzling scarlet, shading to a deeper red as it develops. Free bloomer.

Joanna Hill—A clear yellow with orange heart. Buds long and pointed, opening to semi-double long-lasting flowers. Flowers borne singly on long stems. A profuse bloomer.

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem—A most striking blending of dark vivid orange and apricot. Frequently has touches of bronze on reverse of petals. Deeply impressed maroon veins. Flowers large and perfectly formed.

Mrs. E. P. Thom—Slender yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary yellow, deepest in center. Free bloomer.

Pres. Hoover—Large flowers of cerise pink, flame, scarlet and yellow with broad, thick petals; very fragrant. Handsome foliage. A great improvement over Talisman.

Roses 5 Inches Wide

"In this locality the market is flooded with inferior nursery stock which sells at a low price and is worth less. As a result my rose garden with your good 2-year-old Neosho field grown roses attracts the attention of everyone who sees it. Some of my roses measured over 5 inches in diameter, and my dozen plants bought from you last year have been a solid mass of bloom for the past month. On one Talisman bush I counted nine large roses and fourteen buds all at the same time. Am always glad to recommend your Company to my friends."

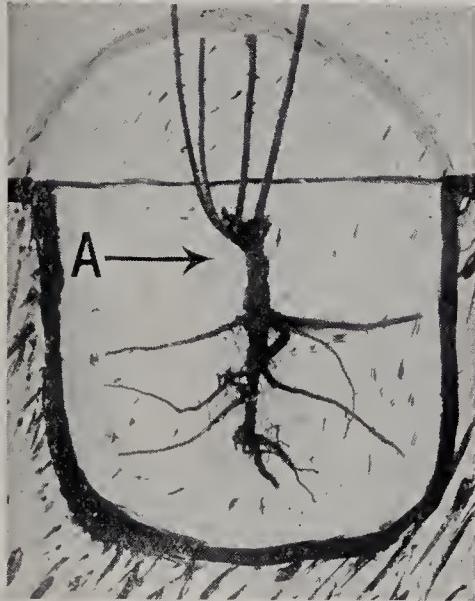
J. M. McCANN,
Independence, Mo.
October 16, 1934.

How to Grow Gorgeous Roses

TODAY even the most inexperienced gardener can grow glorious roses successfully with much less bother than used to be considered necessary. The first thing to do is to buy Neosho Roses, because the varieties listed have been selected and developed for easy growing characteristics. The second thing to do is follow the simple directions given below and on the following page.

Location—Roses must have at least half a day's sunlight and they cannot thrive in competition with the roots of trees.

Soil—A clay loam is preferable but any ordinary garden soil thoroughly mixed with a large proportion of humus (well-rotted manure or vegetable matter) will give satisfactory results.



Planting—When roses arrive, soak thoroughly in water or bury entire plant a day or two in soil. Avoid exposure of plants to sun or wind. Cut off ends of any bruised or broken roots. Set budded roses two inches lower than they stood in the nursery. Spread roots out carefully in holes and tamp soil closely about them within about two inches of the surface of the ground, pour in plenty of water and fill up the hole with loose dirt. In fall or spring planting, mound dirt up around

the tops 8 or 10 inches above the ground.

Planting Distances—

Hybrid Tea	18 to 24 inches
Hybrid Perpetuals	24 to 30 inches
Polyantha	9 to 12 inches
Climbers on banks.....	2½ to 4 feet
Climbers on fences.....	8 to 12 feet

Preparation of Soil—Dig the ground 18 to 24 inches deep and mix in thoroughly a generous supply of well-rotted manure. If the soil is gravelly or sandy, mix in some clay. An ideal mixture is one-third each of top soil, clay and manure.

Pruning at Planting Time—Cut out all but 3 or 4 strong canes and head these back to 3 to 4 eyes. If planted in the fall more wood can be left to be cut off in the spring.

Care After Planting—Keep top soil lightly stirred during growing season. After flower buds begin to form, pour about half a gallon of weak liquid manure around each plant weekly as long as the plant blooms. Half a barrel of manure to a barrel of water is the proper proportion. Vigoro can be used, scattering a generous handful about each plant about once a month and watering it into the ground. Frequent spraying with water will help to keep the leaves healthy. This will also help to check insect pests such as Aphids and Red Spider.

Pruning

Hybrid Teas should be cut back every spring to 3 or 4 eyes, the more vigorous varieties like the Radiance to 5 or 6 eyes.

Hybrid Perpetuals are cut back to about 18 to 20 inches from the ground. Heading back moderately after the June blooming will increase blooming in the fall. Both of the above classes bloom on one-year wood only so that regardless of their age, one-year wood only should be left above the ground.

Polyantha (Baby Roses) require little pruning except cutting out the older twigs and removing interfering branches.

Climbers—As soon as they are through blooming, the cluster class like Excelsa should have the old canes cut off at the ground and the new canes trained on the support. With the larger bloom class like Dr. Van Fleet, some of the old canes are cut out and some are partly cut back according to the growth it has made. All old flower stems should be cut back to about an inch from the main stem. Spring pruning of climbers is then limited to shaping of the plant.

Rugosa roses require only the removal of old or undesirable canes.



Lady Hillingdon

Hugonis roses need only gradual renewal by removal of old canes.

Winter Protection—Hybrid Teas require winter protection in any climate where there is frost. Mound the dirt 4 to 6 inches around each bush and after the ground freezes cover the entire bed with dry leaves or straw. Some hill up the earth 10 to 12 inches and after freezing, fill in the hollows between the plants with leaves held in place by tree branches or wire netting. Remove this soil and mulch in the spring after danger of severe frost is past.

Control of Insects and Disease—Proper care is the first step in combating insects and diseases.

For Best Results Use

PLANT HEALTH

Neosho All-Purpose Dust—Our own special formula. Kills eating insects, such as cut-worms, bag worms and canker worms. Controls fungous diseases, such as mildew and Black Spot. Controls sucking insects, such as Aphids and Red Spider.

Keeps your shrubs, roses, evergreens and perennials in healthy condition. Remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Start your dusting when leaves appear and continue at regular intervals. Will adhere to foliage better if applied when foliage is damp.

• Popular Favorites of Superior Quality •

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty—A strong grower with large flowers of a pleasing rose-pink. Very good for cutting.

American Pillar—A single flowering variety with large flowers of a lively pink with white center and yellow stamens.

Dr. Van Fleet—Long pointed buds of a rich flesh-pink. Splendid for cutting.

Dorothy Perkins—The ideal pink rambler with numerous clusters of beautiful double shell pink flowers. A vigorous grower and ideal to cover fences.

Excelsa—The red Dorothy Perkins. Radiant blood red clusters fairly covering the thrifty vines.

Gardenia—Deep golden flowers passing to creamy white. Quite hardy.

Mary Wallace—Although a good pillar rose, it becomes self-supporting and makes an ideal dooryard bush. The flowers are semi-double, a bright clear rose pink with salmon base. These are often 4 inches across, appearing intermittently throughout the season following their first glorious outburst in late spring.

Pauls Scarlet—The most brilliant

scarlet, semi-double flowers, freely produced. Of strong climbing habit and very hardy.

Silver Moon—An exceedingly hardy climber with dark, glossy green foliage, and luxuriant growth. The creamy white buds are long and pointed and open into semi-double white flowers with golden yellow stamens. Flowers are borne on long stems, being excellent for cutting in bud or half open bloom.

Wichurana (Memorial Rose)—Here is a ground-covering rose with pure white single flowers in June. Beautiful, dark, glossy green leaves. Exceptionally good for covering low terraces and in cemetery plantings as it is exceptionally hardy and vigorous.

DWARF POLYANTHA

"BABY" ROSES

Here are the ideal roses for bedding purposes. Also are useful in foundation plantings for additional color. They form shapely, compact bushy plants about 12 or 18 inches high, producing from spring until frost, their clusters of small flowers. Quite hardy. Your choice of Pink, Red or White.

RUGOSA ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a continuous bloomer with shiny, leathery foliage and rugged, hardy growth. Blooms in clusters. Grows 4' to 5' high and makes a beautiful hedge.

Hugonis Rose—A dense bush growing 6' to 8' tall. In May covered with shimmering yellow flowers 2" across, single, set closely to red-maroon canes. Grows like Spirea V. H. in habit.

Rugosa Alba—Single pure white flowers, highly scented, followed by pretty berries. Strong grower.

Rugosa Rubra—Flowers bright rosy crimson, fragrant.

Sir Thomas Lipton—A vigorous grower to 6' high, very hardy and produces semi-double white fragrant flowers, at intervals all summer.

EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES

Columbia—Pink. **Kaiserin Augusta**
Victoria—White. **Red Radlnee**—Cerise red.

Neosho Roses Make Amazing Growth in 1934 Drought

THE picture at the right was taken September 15th showing a corner of Wm. Buehler's Rose Garden which was planted April 10th, 1934. The planting consisted of 350 two-year-old, hardy, field grown Neosho roses and, in eight weeks after planting, 400 beautiful blooms were cut on Decoration Day to take to the cemetery.

Despite the worst drought in years, Mr. Buehler lost only 17 plants during the summer.

These plants produced over 12,000 blooms and a cane growth of from three to four feet. One individual Red Radiance plant had 24 full blooms at one time, with stems a foot long.

Mr. Buehler says that any one can have a beautiful Rose Garden if they will start right by planting Neosho two-year-old, hardy, field grown roses and give them ordinary care.

Here Are Wm. Buehler's Directions for Successful Rose Culture

This is the procedure he followed in planting and caring for these roses last summer.

He selected a well-drained site with



12,000 Blooms Produced in This Garden the First Year!

plenty of sunlight, scattered well-rotted cow manure 3 inches deep, one-half pound of lime and one pound of bone meal to each square yard of surface and spaded this in to a depth of fifteen inches.

Beds were cultivated lightly after

each rain, taking care not to go over 1½ to 2 inches deep.

He mulched with peat moss during July and August and gave them a good, thorough soaking once a week and sprayed the plants only every two weeks.

Express Your Individuality in a Charming Rock Garden



Helianthemum (Rock Rose)—Form dense masses of pleasing foliage studded with small brilliant flowers of various colors. Must have full exposure to sun. 9".

Iberis Gibraltariae (Candytuft)—A sheet of white flowers in spring completely covering its rich dark green foliage. 1' tall.

Linn Perenne (Flax)—Elegant, feathery leaved, free flowering, hardy perennials with transparent yellow blossoms. Dry, sunny location.

Phlox Subulata—An early spring flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage which is completely hidden under masses of pink bloom in April and May.

Saponaria (Soapwort)—Pretty prostrate rockery plant, flowers rosy-pink in great abundance in May and June.

Sedum Stoloniifera (Stonecrop)—Evergreen leaves, flowers purplish pink in July and August. 6".

Sedum Spectabile—18" rose colored flowers, August-September.

Thymus (Thyme)—Prostrate creeping plant with fragrant foliage with rosy purple or crimson flowers in June and July.

Tunica Saxifraga (Coral Flower)—Slender graceful plants with hairlike stems covered with small Baby's Breath-like flowers of light pink all summer.

THE rapid increase in the popularity of the Rock Garden speaks volumes for the fascinating interest these living jewels hold. They succeed in the most seemingly unpromising locations. Their variety is endless. They can be what you will.

The varieties listed are splendid specimens which will please you with their charm and thriftiness.

Alyssum Saxatile (Basket of Gold)—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 1' tall. Needs good drainage.

Arabis Alpina (Rockcress)—Pure white flowers produced in dense masses in April and May. 1' tall.

Campanula Carpatica (Bellflower)—Compact tufts 8" high with clear blue flowers on erect stems. June to October.

Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer)—A low growing plant with silvery white foliage, producing abundance of snow white flowers in May.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)—Dainty rich blue flowers with yellow eye produced freely all summer. Will thrive in moist, shady borders.



Phlox Subulata

Aechusa—Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers in June and intermittently all summer.

Authemis (Tiectoria)—Handsome finely cut foliage and large golden yellow flowers all summer. Excellent cut flowers.

Artemesia (Silver King)—A striking white leaved contrast plant, gives an effect of bright frosted silver. 3' high. Excellent for winter bouquets.

Aster—Autumn flowering perennials, in various colors. 2'-3' high.

Aster Felthaa Blue—A free flowering blue.

Aster Novae Angliae Roseum Superbum—Almost red and a profuse bloomer.

Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)—Numerous feathery panicles of small, starry white flowers borne in profusion on thread-like stalks in early summer.

Balloon Flower (Platycodon)—Large showy bell-shaped flowers of deep blue produced on 20" spikes all summer.

Cauterbury Bells (Campaaula)—Two or three-foot spikes of various colored large bell-shaped flowers during May and June. A biennial.

Catchfly (Lychnis)—Fine old-fashioned flower bearing large heads of brilliant pink flowers all summer. 8" to 10" tall.

Chrysanthemum—Well known early autumn blooming plants of various colors.

—**Alladin**—The Perpetual Flowering Chrysanthemum—The first blooms appear in late July or early August, the color at first being a warm coppery bronze which deepens in early autumn.

—**Glory of Seven Oaks**—An August bloomer—soft clear yellow, medium height.

—**Petite Louise**—Very early flowering—medium height. Pale pink flowers 3" across, very free flowering.

—**Dwarf Summer Flowering**—A dwarf compact plant covered with pink blossoms from late July until frost.

Clove Pinks (Dianthus)—Rich colored flowers of spicy fragrance on spikes 12" to 18" high. Handsome glaucous green foliage. Will bloom all summer if flowers are cut.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—A graceful and beautiful perennial of various colors, blooming in spring. Should be planted in partial shade 12" apart.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)—Foliage small, with large bright yellow, daisy-like flowers from June through August. One to two feet high. Excellent in masses in border. Good for cutting.

Delphinium (Larkspur)—Beautiful stately spikes 4' to 6' tall of various blue shades in June.

Delphinium (Bellamosa)—Dark blue.

Delphinium (Belladonna)—Sky blue.

Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids)—Shades of deepest indigo, royal purple and pastel tones.

Eupatorium Coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum)—Light purple flowers similar to Ageratum, in flower from August until frost. 12" to 24".

Foxglove (Digitalis)—Flower heads over 3' long crowded with bell-shaped blossoms in colors from white and shell pink to deepest rose in June and July.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—One of the most desirable hardy plants, has large daisy-like flowers 2 to 3 in. across, brilliant yellow at tips shading to maroon at center, profusely borne on strong stems 2 or 3 ft. high. Blossoms from June through October. Good for cutting.

Geranium (Sanguineum)—Attractive foliage and bright crimson flowers all summer. 18".

Hollyhocks—Old-fashioned flower growing 6'-8' tall. Should be planted in clumps.

Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis)—Sweet scented, clear yellow lily-like flowers on erect stems 2' to 3' high in June and July. Leaves are long and narrow.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Large open flowers 6" to 8" across, brilliant

PERENNIALS RETURN BIG DIVIDENDS OF PLEASURE

FEW plants yield such a rich return of pleasing color with little effort as hardy, Neosho Perennials. Once planted they return year after year to delight the gardener anew with their charming color of bloom and foliage—or their alluring fragrance. Neosho Perennials include familiar favorites and new improved varieties of outstanding Neosho Quality.

orange-scarlet, borne on strong hairy stems 2' to 3' high. Foliage large, rough grayish green, becomes unsightly after blooming in June.

Painted Daisy (Pyrethrum)—Showy daisy-like flowers of all shades of color except blue and yellow, on long stems in May and June. Elegant, finely cut foliage. 18" to 24" high.

Pansies, Hardy (Viola)—Best edging plant, remaining in full bloom from May until October if not allowed to go to seed. Pure rich violet and yellow shades.

Phlox—Beautiful border plants, most effective in late summer and early fall. Large flower heads of various brilliant colors. Never let go to seed. In these five beautiful varieties:

—**Phlox Beaeon**—Brilliant cherry red, 36" tall.

—**Phlox Rijnstroom**—Lovely rose pink, 36" tall.

—**Phlox Rheialander**—Large salmon pink, 36" tall.

—**Phlox Richard Wallae**—White with red eye, 24" tall.

—**Phlox Miss Lingard**—White with faint pink shadings, 36" tall.

Plaintain Lily (Funkia)—Handsome large green foliage with lily-like blue flowers on spikes 2' to 3' tall, from July to August.

Ornamental Grass (Eulalia Japonica)—Long narrow, graceful foliage, and when in flower the attractive silvery grey plumes are 6' to 7' high.

Red Hot Poker (Tritoma)—Long narrow, grassy leaves, drooping tubular flowers of rich orange-scarlet on long dense spikes in August to October.

Salvia Pratensis—Lilac blue flowers June-September. 2' high. Good border plant.

Shasta Daisy—Large white flowers on long stems from June through July. Excellent for cutting.

Santolina—A dwarf evergreen perennial with delicate silvery white foliage. Useful as rock or border plants. Also used to edge beds and walks. 1'.

Statice Latifolia—Heads of minute purplish, blue flowers in July-August. These if cut and dried last for months.

Stokesia—Cornflower Aster. A handsome perennial with china Aster-like flowers that appear late in the season on erect leafy stems 1' to 2' high. Blooms from July through October.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbus)—Brilliant flower heads of pink, white and crimson shades on leafy erect stems. 10" to 18" high in May and June. Really a biennial.

HINTS ON GROWING PERENNIALS SUCCESSFULLY

Clay soil should be made lighter with manure and sand. It pays to mix in thoroughly well-rotted manure or bone-meal in good soil that has been deeply dug.

Set plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery and spread out the roots. Plants moved in full growth should always be cut back.

Cultivate during the growing season to preserve moisture, to aerate the soil, and to keep down weeds.

In dry spells, water thoroughly at intervals rather than frequent sprinklings.

Sturdy Plants—Carefully Packed

"I received my order of shrubs and plants and, as usual, they are sturdy plants and were carefully packed. I would like to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with everything I have ever bought from you; it is all healthy stock and consequently easy to grow."

(Signed) Mrs. Sam Allen,
December 15, 1934. Sapulpa, Okla.



A Perennial Garden Provides Blooming Flowers Early and Late

Shapely • • Neosho Evergreens • • Vigorous

ARBOR VITAE

There are two types of Arbor Vitae, the American and the Chinese. The American is most hardy north of Neosho, while the Chinese is good for hot, dry locations in Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas and similar climates.

American Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—15' to 30'—A broad pyramidal type, deep green foliage.

American Globe Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis Globosa*)—2' to 4'—A compact globe-shaped variety with deep green foliage.

American Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)—10' to 15'—A narrow erect dark green pyramid which retains its narrow form without shearing. Excellent for accent purposes in foundation plantings.

Berekinians Golden Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea Nana*)—6' to 8'—A broad compact globular form with tips of foliage a bright golden color. Quite striking.

Gold Spire Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea Conspicua*)—12' to 15'—A Chinese variety of pyramidal form with golden foliage suffused with green. A good plant for contrast.

PINES

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Nigra*)—50' to 60'—Dark green foliage with needles 4 inches long and borne in pairs. A rapid grower but retains its lower branches. Fine for specimens or screens.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus Montana Mugus*)—1' to 3'—The only genuine dwarf pine. Needles short and stiff. Assumes a globular form; very dense. Good in foreground of foundation plantings.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)—50' to 60'—Shorter and softer needles than Austrian. A rapid grower also, making it valuable for protective screens.

RETINOSPORA

Retinospora Plumosa—A broad pyramid of billowy dark green foliage; the ends of limbs drooping, dense. Beautiful in backgrounds. Can be trimmed as desired.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea—A golden form of Plumosa, the gold color bringing out in bold relief the soft feathery plumes of the branches.

EVERGREENS are the foundation of the modern planting which lends grace and elegance to the approach to and outlines of your home. Evergreens lend that touch of formality blended with informality which is the essence of good taste and smartness. And their cheerful green relieves the drabness of the winter scene when other shrubs and plants are dull and gray!

SPRUCE

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*)—50' to 60'—A lofty tree of open pyramidal habit. Good rich dark green color, tips of new growth are silvery blue. Desirable for evergreen groups and as specimens.

Colorado Spruce, Blue or Green (*Picea Pungens*)—40' to 50'—Vigorous and hardy, making fine broad based pyramidal specimens.

YEW

Cuspidata—Of moderate bushy growth and short leaves of deep dull green. Excellent for shade.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Abelia Grandiflora—2' to 4'—Leaves glossy green turning coppery red in fall. Blooms profusely from July to September with small white flowers blushed with pink. Holds foliage all winter in south. Not hardy north of Arkansas-Oklahoma.

Cotoneaster Franchetti—4' to 5'—Gray-green foliage, arching branches, pink flowers, orange berries. Semi-evergreen.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis—2' to 3'—Low spreading plants with small shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on branches well into winter. Very choice for rock gardens and foreground in foundation plantings.

Julianne Barberry—A new hardy evergreen Barberry. An upright, slow-growing shrub with narrow glossy foliage which colors a deep bronze in winter.

Nandina—A dwarf Jap plant with delicate foliage which colors a brilliant orange red in fall—clustered with bright red berries in autumn. Not hardy north of Neosho.

Oregon Holly (*Mahonia Aquifolia*)—2' to 4'—A beautiful evergreen shrub with smooth shining holly leaves, small bright yellow flower clusters in May and blue berries. The leaf color varies during year, assuming various shades of green with flecks of red and bronze. Will stand extreme cold.



RED CEDAR
(*Juniperis Virginianum*)

Neosho Evergreens are shapely, hardy specimens, carefully root pruned and burlapped with a good generous ball of earth to insure transplanting satisfactorily.



You Get Extra Value In Neosho Evergreens

THE favorable climatic conditions, rich soil and long growing season which exist at the Neosho Nurseries promote the more rapid growth of Neosho Evergreens. So when you buy your Evergreens from Neosho you get better-developed trees—and you can count on them to do well for you.



Pfitzer's Juniper



An Evergreen planting of rare beauty

JUNIPERS

This family includes both erect and prostrate forms and is the hardiest species for our middle western climate, withstanding our hot dry summers and changeable climate most satisfactorily.

PROSTRATE FORM JUNIPERS

Especially desirable for foundation plantings and rockeries.

Audorra Juniper (*Juniperus Depressa Pumosa*)—1' to 2'—A low spreading variety with silver green foliage in summer, turning a rich purple in winter. Quite desirable.

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana*)—4' to 5'—A choice semi-prostrate type with spreading branches of rich blue-green foliage. Very hardy.

Savins Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)—4' to 5'—A low grower with spreading fan-shaped branches of rich dark green foliage.

ERECT FORM JUNIPERS

Ideal for Accent Points and Specimens

Cannarti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Cannarti*)—12' to 15'—A dense columnar form with rich deep green foliage. Attractive blue berries. Can be kept sheared into narrow column. Very hardy. One of the best types developed in recent years.

Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Mascula*)—12' to 15'—Compact, broad, columnar form with grayish green prickly foliage.

Elegantissima Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*)—5' to 6'—A wide spreading grower with light green foliage, the ends of which are tipped with bright gold in spring. The plant presents a soft, graceful appearance.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Communis Hibernica*)—Very formal in outline, with glaucous green foliage. Grows 6' to 8' high and not over one and a half feet in diameter. Not hardy in extreme north.

Piatte River Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—15' to 20'—A narrow, compact pyramidal type with bright green foliage in spring, gradually darkening in summer. Best transplanted in spring.

Schotti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Schotti*)—12' to 15'—Similar in habit to Cannarti but with a yellowish bronze-green foliage. Very hardy.

Silver Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*)—15' to 20'—A beautiful type developing into a tall column with distinct silvery gray foliage. Can be trimmed as desired.

Scopulorum Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Scopulorum*)—12' to 15'—A narrow, compact, symmetrical pyramid with beautiful blue foliage. Thrives in hot weather. Inner foliage does not brown.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus Excelsa Stricta*)—A bone shaped Juniper with prickly foliage of rich steel-blue, green. Grows to 10' tall. Protect from winds.

The Planting of Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

When trees have been a long time in transit and have dried out somewhat, it is a good plan to submerge each earth ball in a tub of water until water has thoroughly penetrated the ball and reached roots of the tree—do not remove burlap to do this.

If planting cannot be done immediately when trees arrive, wet them as described and set somewhere out of sun and wind—cover earth balls with damp straw or leaves.

Before digging holes, first arrange trees in their proposed location, move them around until desired effect is obtained. Remember not to crowd trees too closely.

Leave the tops tied up until tree is planted.

Leave the burlap on earth ball as a protection in handling. It soon rots away.

Dig the hole a foot deeper and wider than necessary to admit ball. If soil is not good garden soil, fill in with good soil and PACK DOWN FIRMLY. The burlap can be loosened from around stem and surplus cut off.

Fill hole $\frac{3}{4}$ full of soil to pack firmly, water and fill rest of hole with loose dirt. Start feeding tree with applications of liquid manure three or four times the first month or two after transplanting.

A three or four-inch mulch of peat moss will be found beneficial.

Water thoroughly once each week first month of planting and once every two weeks thereafter.



Neosho Trees for Shade or Ornament

THESE form the walls of our outdoor living rooms where we may rest and relax. They are indispensable in the scheme of landscaping and bring treasured shade and coolness. Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees offer the widest variety in form, coloring, and beauty of flower and fruit. Choose Neosho Shade Trees and you will be assured "Growing Satisfaction."

Figures following name indicate height to which trees grow.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*)—50' to 60'—One of the most desirable trees for landscape and street planting. The trunk is straight and smooth. Exceptionally clean and rapid growing, with handsome foliage which in autumn colors a mellow gold tinged with bronzy purple. It is easily transplanted and prefers a rich loamy soil with sunny exposure but grows well in any well-drained location.

Ash, Green (*Fraxinus Viridis*)—50' to 60'—Shapely, round headed trees with slender, spreading branches. Rapid growing.

Ash, Mountain, European (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—20' to 30'—Handsome foliage turning to orange-scarlet in fall. The white flowers appearing in May are followed by large clusters of red fruits which remain most of the winter.

Birch, White (*Betula Alba*)—30' to 50'—The old wood is white. Effective as lawn specimen.

Birch, Cutleaf Weeping (*Betula Lacinata Pendula*)—30' to 40'—White bark, slender drooping branches. Valuable as specimen.

Dogwood, White Flowering (*Cornus Florida*)—20' to 25'—Few trees in the middle west can compare with the beauty of the Dogwood in full bloom. Flowers immense, a clear white, 3 in. across and are produced in great abundance before leaves appear. Foliage grayish green, turning to blood red in fall.

Dogwood (*Cornus Rubra*)—Same in habit of growth and flower as White Dogwood, excepting flower is beautiful pink. Very showy.

The pleasing pattern of interlacing boughs and leaves form a picture of never-ending charm, while cool shade affords restful contentment.



Elm, American (*Ulmus Americana*)—80' to 100'—A noble native tree of majestic height and graceful drooping branches with handsome leaves. One of the best types for wide spread shade in the yard. Indispensable for park and avenue plantings.

Elm, Chinese (*Ulmus Pumila*)—30' to 50'—A very fast grower, enduring drought and extremes of temperature, very free from diseases and insect injury. Leaves out early in spring and sheds them late in fall. Leaves smaller, branches more slender than American Elm. Hardy.

Elm, Chinese (Special Strain)—30' to 50'—Broad Leaf. A brand new improved sort of this popular tree, developed in our nursery. Is a faster grower, has larger leaves of a dark green color. Very desirable. Cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Elm, Moline (*Ulmus Moline*)—60' to 80'—Fast growing, more erect and compact than American Elm. Large leaves, smooth bark.

Flowering Crab, Bechtels (*Malus Ioensis*)—10' to 15'—Forms a rounded compact, low tree, which is a profusion of double pink, fragrant flowers in May. Foliage is attractive and ornamental, fruits follow the flowers. Useful as specimen or in tall shrub groups.

Flowering Crab, Hopa (*Malus Hopa*)—10' to 15'—A new hybrid, in early spring a wealth of rose-crimson flowers, grows taller and faster than Bechtels. Has brilliant little crimson fruits carrying on into autumn.

Flowering Crab, Redvein (*Malus Niedzwetzkyana*)—12' to 15'—Large red flowers in April. Purplish-red fruit and foliage gives this tree a very striking appearance all summer.

Linden, Americana (*Tilia Americana*)—60'—Basswood or Whitewood. A stately tree with large shining leaves and yellow flowers which attract honey bees. A rapid grower. A good street tree.

Maple, Hard or Sugar (*Acer Sacharum*)—60'—We believe this is the king of shade trees. Straight and symmetrical, resistant to diseases and long lived. Its handsome foliage is a blaze of color in the fall. Cannot be excelled for street and lawn planting. While its growth is not as rapid as many softer wooded trees, it is much more permanent and desirable.

Maple, Norway (*Acer Platanoides*)—30' to 60'—Handsome, low-headed, compact growing, with broad, deep green foliage holding its color late into fall. Valuable for lawns and parks.

Maple, Schwedler's—The Purple Norway (*Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*)—40' to 60'—Leaves are red and purple in

spring, purplish-green in midsummer, golden yellow in fall.

Maple, Silver or Soft (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—60'—Very fast growing, valued for producing quick shade.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Grafted on stems 5' to 6' high. Slender drooping branches.

Oak, Pin (*Quercus Palustris*)—30' to 60'—A charming medium size cone shaped tree, distinguished by its straight trunk, the drooping tendency of its lower limbs and its fine, sharply pointed, deeply cut leaves. Long lived and a fast grower in moist soils.

Oak, Red (*Quercus Rubra*)—The best all-around Oak. Grows to 80 feet and has handsome broad leaves, giving splendid shade, turning a rich purplish crimson in fall. A vigorous grower, quickly developing a broad, rounded head. Grows and thrives anywhere.

Plum, Purple Leaves (*Prunus Pissardi*)—10' to 12'—Low growing tree or tall shrub. Can be used either as specimen or in shrub groups for accent. Leaves are rich reddish-purple all summer.



Chinese Elm



Maple

PRICE LIST—SPRING 1935

F. O. B. NEOSHO

Many items of nursery stock are decidedly scarce and will not be available to late spring buyers.

Order early so that we may reserve your requirements.

TERMS—F. O. B. Neosho. 10% cash deposit with order—balance before shipment. Prices are subject to change without notice.

RATES—Quantity rates apply on the total number of fruit trees even of different kinds; for instance, 50 apple, 5 cherry, 2 pear, 40 peach and 3 plum take the 100-rate.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you; that stock will be true-to-name, and arrive in a live, growing condition. Stock will be replaced or money refunded, as you prefer, on any complaints received within ten days.

TRUE-TO-NAME WARRANTY—If any tree or plant should prove untrue-to-name, it is understood and agreed that the Neosho Nurseries shall be liable for the sum paid for the stock which may be proven untrue and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

“Yours For Growing Satisfaction”

PERENNIALS

Varieties starred (*) may be used for Rock Gardens.

Group No. 1—

	Per 3 \$0.60	Per 6 \$1.00	Per 12 \$1.85
Anthemis, Tinctoria	Foxglove (hybrids)	Salvia Pratensis	
Artemesia, Dwarf	Hollyhocks, (double, mixed)	*Saponaria	
Balloon Flower	*Linum Perenne	Shasta Daisy	
Canterbury Bells	Carnation, Hardy	Sweet William	
Carnation, Hardy	Lychnis, Catchfly	*Tunica	
Chinese Lantern	Ornamental Grass	Violets (single, fragrant)	
Columbine, Mixed	Painted Daisy (hybrids)	Yellow Day Lily	
Coreopsis, Golden Daisy	Poppy, Oriental		

Group No. 2—

	Per 3 \$0.70	Per 6 \$1.25	Per 12 \$2.00
*Alyssum Argenteum	Chrysanthemum,	*Moss Pinks	
Anchusa, Dropmore	Glory of Seven Oaks, Yellow	Pansy, Hardy (Viola)	
*Arabis, Alpina	Petite Louise, Pale Pink	*Pinks, Clove	
Artemesia, Silver King	Cornflower Aster	Plantain Lily	
Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)	Delphinium, Belladonna	*Sedum Stolonifera	
*Candytuft	Delphinium, Bellamosa	*Snow-in-Summer	
Chrysanthemum, Hardy	Delphinium, Hybrids	*Statice Latifolia	
	Gallardia	*Thyme	
		*Veronica	

Group No. 3—

	Per 3 \$0.90	Per 6 \$1.50	Per 12 \$2.50
Bleeding Heart	Phlox, Hardy	Thor	
Chrysanthemum, Aladdin (bronze)	Jules Sandeau	Red Hot Poker (Tritoma)	
Phlox, Hardy	Miss Lingard	*Rock Rose	
Beacon	Rheinlander	*Santolina	
	Rijnstroom		

PEONIES

	Each Rate	5 Rat.
Avalanche, Augustin d'Hour, Couronne d'Or, Duchess de Nemours, } Eugene Verdier, Felix Crousse.....	\$0.55	\$0.50
Delachel, Duc de Wellington, Duchess de Orleans, Edulis Superba, } Festiva Maxima, Meissonier, Nigricans, Prince Imperial.....	.45	.40
Karl Rosenfeld, Mme. Emilie Lemoinel, Richard Carvel.....	.80	.70
Mme. Jules Dessert, Officinalis Rubra, Therese.....	1.00	.90

PEONY COLLECTION

3 White, 1 Red, 1 Pink
Our Selection..... 5 for \$1.10

IRIS

	Per 3	Per 12	Per 25
German Varieties.....	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$2.00
Afterglow, Black Prince, Celeste, Lent A. Williamson, Mme. Chereau, Mme. Chobaut, Perfection, Queen Caterina, Queen of May, Sans Souci, Siberian Orientalis.			
Prize Winners.....	Per 3	Per 12	Per 25
Apache, Ambassador, Mother of Pearl, Opera, Susan Bliss.	\$0.60	\$2.15	\$4.00
Japanese Iris.....	Per 3	Per 12	Per 25
Gek-ka-no-nami, white; Koko-no-iro, purple; Monji-no-taki, crimson; Uchiu, blue.	\$0.95	\$2.75	\$4.95

ROSES—Strong 2-Year Bushes

Hardy field grown plants that will bloom abundantly the first season.

MONTHLY BLOOMERS—

Claudius Pernet, fadeless sunflower yellow.
Betty Uprichard, carmine and coppery orange.
Margaret McGredy, brilliant red and gold.
Dame Edith Helen, vivid pink.
Rev. F. Page Roberts, golden yellow.
Etoile de Holland, rich velvety crimson.
Madame Edouard Herriott, coral red.
Edward Mawley, dark crimson.
Talisman, golden yellow, pink and copper.

Each 65c 6 for \$3.60 12 for \$5.95

Ophelia, cream shaded pink.
Luxemberg, rich golden yellow.
Pink Radiance, two-toned pink.
Etoile de France, vivid crimson.
Paul Neyron, bright ruddy pink (H. P.).
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, creamy white.
Frau Karl Druschki, snow white (H. P.).
Gruss an Teplitz, velvety scarlet.
J. L. Mock, deep crimson pink.
Lady Hillingdon, apricot yellow.
Columbia, true deep pink.
Killarney, carmine pink.
Mrs. Chas. Bell, shell pink.
Red Radiance, cerise red.
Hadley, dark red.
Sunburst, bronze yellow.

Each 50c 6 for \$2.65 12 for \$4.95

NEW VARIETIES OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem, deepest red orange
(almost coppery with deeply impressed maroon veins).
Mrs. E. P. Thom, best yellow.
E. G. Hill, deep maroon.
Joanna Hill, golden yellow.
President Hoover, vivid cerise red toned with yellow.

Each 75c 6 for \$4.00 12 for \$7.45

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—

American Beauty, crimson.
Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink.
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink clusters.
Excelsa, blood-red clusters.
Gardenia, buds yellow, flowers creamy.
Mary Wallace, rose-pink with salmon base.
Paul's Scarlet, vivid scarlet, double.
Silver Moon, large, silvery white, single.

Each 50c 6 for \$2.65 12 for \$4.95

EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES—

Climbing Columbia, pink.
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, creamy white.
Climbing Red Radiance, cerise red.

Each 65c 6 for \$3.25 12 for \$5.95

DWARF POLYANTHA or “Baby” Roses—

Profuse Everbloomers. Pink, red, white.
Each 50c 6 for \$2.65 12 for \$4.95

Note—Any 12 roses take 12-rate.

Prove Interesting to Nursery Stock Buyers

SHRUBS

Specimen Grade—Strong, heavy three-year plants with bushy, well-shaped tops, 3 to 4 feet high in the strong growers like Spirea Van Houttei, while 2 to 2½ feet would be a specimen grade in Barberry. This grade will please the most exacting customer who wants to make a quick showing. Most varieties in this grade will bloom the first season.

Group No. 1—

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade.....	\$0.90	\$0.80	\$0.70
Standard Grade.....	.65	.60	.55
Parcel Post Grade.....	.50	.45	.40

Almond, double flowering.

Kerrla Japonica (Globe Flower), single.

Lilac, Budded, blue, red and white.
Witch Hazel.

Group No. 2—

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade.....	\$0.65	\$0.55	\$0.50
Standard Grade.....	.55	.50	.45
Parcel Post Grade.....	.50	.45	.35

Beauty Bush

Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)

Crapemyrtle, red, pink and purple

Chokeberry (Aronia), black, red

Deutzla Gracilis Rosea

High Bush Cranberry

Pearl Bush

Silver Bell

Sumac, Fragrant

Sumac, Staghorn

Tamarix Hispida

Winterberry

SPECIAL

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade.....	\$0.30	\$0.27	\$0.25
Standard Grade.....	.25	.22	.21
Parcel Post Grade.....	.20	.18	.15

Standard Grade—Fine, strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., where the specimen grade runs 3 to 4 ft., and 18-24 in. where the specimen grade runs 2 to 2½ ft.

Parcel Post Grade—These are good two-year-old plants, suitable for shipment by parcel post, that will give very satisfactory results though not as quick an effect as the specimen or standard grades.

Group No. 3—

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade.....	\$0.55	\$0.45	\$0.40
Standard Grade.....	.45	.40	.35
Parcel Post Grade.....	.40	.35	.30
Althea, pink, white and red	Honeysuckle, Fragrant	Snowball	
Arrowwood	Honeysuckle, Tatarian, pink or red	Spirea, Arguta	
Barberry, Redleaf	Hugonis Rose	Spirea, Korean	
Cinquefoil, shrubby	Hypericum	Spirea, Prunifolia	
Desmodium	Hydrangea, A. G.	Stephanandra	
Euonymus Alatus	Hydrangea, P. G.	Sumac, Smooth	
Elder, Golden	Japan Quince	Summer Sweet	
False Spirea	Lilac, Persian	Tamarix Africana	
Golden Bell, Weeping	Mock Orange Virginialis	Weigela, Abel Carriere	
Grootendorst, pink	Mock Orange, White	Weigela, Candida	
Grootendorst, red	Bouquet	Weigela, Eva Rathke	

Group No. 4—

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade.....	\$0.45	\$0.40	\$0.35
Standard Grade.....	.35	.30	.25
Parcel Post Grade.....	.30	.25	.20
Barberry, Japanese	Dogwood, Goldtwigged	Rugosa Rose, red and white	
Beautyberry	Dogwood, Redtwigged	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	
Butterfly Bush	Golden Bell, Upright	Spirea, Billardi	
Coralberry	Honeysuckle, Japan Bush	Spirea, Dwarf White	
Deutzla, Lemolnel	Jetbead (White Kerrla)	Spirea, Froebels	
Deutzla, Gracilis	Lilac, Common	Spirea, Thunbergi	
Deutzla, Pride of Rochester	Mock Orange, Coronarius	Snowberry	
	Mock Orange, Lemoniel	Weigela, Rosea, pink	
	Regelis Privet		

EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAEs—

	Size .	Each
Aurea Coneplcia.....	{ 3-4 ft.	\$2.75
Bakers.....	{ 4-5 ft.	3.50
Berckmans Golden.....	{ 5-6 ft.	4.50
	18-24 in.	1.75
	2 -2½ ft.	2.50
	2½-3 ft.	3.25
Bonita.....	3 -3½ ft.	4.00
	18-24 in.	1.75
	2 -2½ ft.	2.50
	2½-3 ft.	4.00

PINES—

	18-24 in.	Each
Mugho.....	3-2½ ft.	3.00
	2-2½ ft.	4.50
Scotch.....	{ 3-4 ft.	3.00

SPRUCEs—

	2-3 ft.	Each
Norway.....	.2-3 ft.	2.75
Colorado Blue.....	18-24 in.	3.75

COLORADO GREEN.

	18-24 in.	Each
	2-3 ft.	3.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS—

	2-3 ft.	Each
Abelia Grandiflora.....	3-4 ft.	1.00
	2-3 ft.	1.50
Barberry Jullane.....	12-15 in.	2.00
	15-18 in.	2.50
Cotoneaster Franchetti.....	18-24 in.	3.00
	2-3 ft.	1.50
Cotoneaster Horizontalis.....	15-18 in.	1.50
	18-24 in.	2.00
Nandina.....	2-2½ ft.	3.00
Mahonia.....	15-18 in.	1.50
	18-24 in.	2.00

JUNIPERS—

	15-18 in.	18-24 in.	24-30 in.	30-36 in.	36-42 in.	42-48 in.	48-54 in.	54-60 in.	60-66 in.	66-72 in.	72-78 in.	78-84 in.	84-90 in.	90-96 in.	96-102 in.	102-108 in.	108-114 in.	114-120 in.	120-126 in.	126-132 in.	132-138 in.	138-144 in.	144-150 in.	150-156 in.	156-162 in.	162-168 in.	168-174 in.	174-180 in.	180-186 in.	186-192 in.	192-198 in.	198-204 in.	204-210 in.	210-216 in.	216-222 in.	222-228 in.	228-234 in.	234-240 in.	240-246 in.	246-252 in.	252-258 in.	258-264 in.	264-270 in.	270-276 in.	276-282 in.	282-288 in.	288-294 in.	294-300 in.	300-306 in.	306-312 in.	312-318 in.	318-324 in.	324-330 in.	330-336 in.	336-342 in.	342-348 in.	348-354 in.	354-360 in.	360-366 in.	366-372 in.	372-378 in.	378-384 in.	384-390 in.	390-396 in.	396-402 in.	402-408 in.	408-414 in.	414-420 in.	420-426 in.	426-432 in.	432-438 in.	438-444 in.	444-450 in.	450-456 in.	456-462 in.	462-468 in.	468-474 in.	474-480 in.	480-486 in.	486-492 in.	492-498 in.	498-504 in.	504-510 in.	510-516 in.	516-522 in.	522-528 in.	528-534 in.	534-540 in.	540-546 in.	546-552 in.	552-558 in.	558-564 in.	564-570 in.	570-576 in.	576-582 in.	582-588 in.	588-594 in.	594-600 in.	600-606 in.	606-612 in.	612-618 in.	618-624 in.	624-630 in.	630-636 in.	636-642 in.	642-648 in.	648-654 in.	654-660 in.	660-666 in.	666-672 in.	672-678 in.	678-684 in.	684-690 in.	690-696 in.	696-702 in.	702-708 in.	708-714 in.	714-720 in.	720-726 in.	726-732 in.	732-738 in.	738-744 in.	744-750 in.	750-756 in.	756-762 in.	762-768 in.	768-774 in.	774-780 in.	780-786 in.	786-792 in.	792-798 in.	798-804 in.	804-810 in.	810-816 in.	816-822 in.	822-828 in.	828-834 in.	834-840 in.	840-846 in.	846-852 in.	852-858 in.	858-864 in.	864-870 in.	870-876 in.	876-882 in.	882-888 in.	888-894 in.	894-900 in.	900-906 in.	906-912 in.	912-918 in.	918-924 in.	924-930 in.	930-936 in.	936-942 in.	942-948 in.	948-954 in.	954-960 in.	960-966 in.	966-972 in.	972-978 in.	978-984 in.	984-990 in.	990-996 in.	996-1002 in.	1002-1008 in.	1008-1014 in.	1014-1020 in.	1020-1026 in.	1026-1032 in.	1032-1038 in.	1038-1044 in.	1044-1050 in.	1050-1056 in.	1056-1062 in.	1062-1068 in.	1068-1074 in.	1074-1080 in.	1080-1086 in.	1086-1092 in.	1092-1098 in.	1098-1104 in.	1104-1110 in.	1110-1116 in.	1116-1122 in.	1122-1128 in.	1128-1134 in.	1134-1140 in.	1140-1146 in.	1146-1152 in.	1152-1158 in.	1158-1164 in.	1164-1170 in.	1170-1176 in.	1176-1182 in.	1182-1188 in.	1188-1194 in.	1194-1200 in.	1200-1206 in.	1206-1212 in.	1212-1218 in.	1218-1224 in.	1224-1230 in.	1230-1236 in.	1236-1242 in.	1242-1248 in.	1248-1254 in.	1254-1260 in.	1260-1266 in.	1266-1272 in.	1272-1278 in.	1278-1284 in.	1284-1290 in.	1290-1296 in.	1296-1302 in.	1302-1308 in.	1308-1314 in.	1314-1320 in.	1320-1326 in.	1326-1332 in.	1332-1338 in.	1338-1344 in.	1344-1350 in.	1350-1356 in.	1356-1362 in.	1362-1368 in.	1368-1374 in.	1374-1380 in.	1380-1386 in.	1386-1392 in.	1

Make Up Your Order Now for Best Selection

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Size	Each	5 Rate
Ash, Green.....	6- 8 ft.	\$0.80	\$0.70
	8-10 ft.	1.00	.90
Ash, White.....	10-12 ft.	1.75	1.50
	6- 8 ft.	1.00	.90
Elm, American.....	8-10 ft.	1.25	1.15
	10-12 ft.	2.00	1.75
Elm Moline.....	6- 8 ft.	.70	.60
	8-10 ft.	1.00	.90
Elm, Chinese.....	10-12 ft.	1.50	1.25
	6- 8 ft.	1.25	1.15
Elm, Chinese (Broad Leaf).....	8-10 ft.	1.50	1.25
	10-12 ft.	2.00	1.75
Maple, Norway.....	5- 6 ft.	.70	.60
	6- 8 ft.	1.00	.90
Maple, Silver.....	8-10 ft.	1.50	1.25
	10-12 ft.	2.00	1.75
Maple, Sugar.....	5- 6 ft.	.90	.80
	6- 8 ft.	1.25	1.15
Oak, Pin.....	8-10 ft.	1.75	1.50
	10-12 ft.	2.00	1.75
Oak, Red.....	6- 8 ft.	1.50	1.25
	8-10 ft.	2.00	1.75
Poplar, Carolina.....	10-12 ft.	3.00	2.75
	6- 8 ft.	.50	.45
Poplar, Lombardy.....	8-10 ft.	.75	.65
	10-12 ft.	1.00	.90
Sycamore, American.....	5- 6 ft.	.50	.45
	6- 8 ft.	1.25	1.15
Tulip (Yellow Flowers).....	8-10 ft.	1.50	1.25
	10-12 ft.	1.75	1.50
Willow, Weeping, Green.....	5- 6 ft.	.50	.45
	6- 8 ft.	.75	.65
Willow, Weeping, Golden.....	6- 8 ft.	1.75	1.50

Ask for Prices on Larger Sizes

SMALL TREES

	Size	Each	5 Rate
Ash, Mountain.....	5- 6 ft.	\$1.50
Birch, White.....	6- 8 ft.	2.25
Birch, Cutleaf Weeping.....	6- 8 ft.	3.00
Catalpa, Umbrella.....	2-year heads, 5-ft. stems	1.50	\$1.25
Crab, Bechtel (Double Flowering).....	1-year heads, 5-ft. stems	1.25	1.15
Crab, Hopa.....	2- 3 ft.	.75	.65
Crab, Floribunda.....	3- 4 ft.	.80	.70
Crab, Redvein.....	4- 5 ft.	1.10	1.00
Dogwood, White Flowering.....	5- 6 ft.	1.50	1.25
Dogwood, Red Flowering.....	2- 3 ft.	1.00	.90
Dogwood, Red Flowering.....	3- 4 ft.	1.35	1.20
Mulberry, Russian.....	2- 3 ft.	1.50	1.35
Mulberry, Tea's Weeping.....	3- 4 ft.	2.00	1.75
Plum, Purple Leaf.....	6- 8 ft.	.50	.45
Red Bud, or Judas Tree.....	6- 8 ft.	.75	.65
Thorn, Paul's Scarlet.....	6- 8 ft.	1.75	1.50
White Fringe.....	2- 3 ft.	2.25	2.00
Willow, Pussy.....	3- 4 ft.	.60	.50

NUT TREES

Named Varieties, Budded or Grafted.

	Size	Each
BLACK WALNUT—Thomas	The kernels usually crack out in halves.....	4-6 ft. \$2.00
ENGLISH WALNUT—Mayette.....	4-6 ft.	2.75
PECANS—Northern variety, Butterick—Adapted for Ozarks of Missouri and North.....	4-6 ft.	2.75
PECANS—Southern varieties, Stuart, Moneymaker.....	4-5 ft.	2.00

FERTILIZER

VIGORO—

5 lbs. 50c

25 lbs. \$1.50

100 lbs. \$4.00

PLANT HEALTH—

Neosho All-Purpose Dust.

Kills insects, controls fungous diseases.

3-lb. can.....

\$1.00

HEDGE

	25	50	100
	Rate	Rate	Rate
CALIFORNIA PRIVET—	\$0.14	\$0.13	\$0.12
2-3 ft.	.09	.08	.07
18-24 in.	.06	.05½	.05
12-18 in.			
AMUR RIVER PRIVET—	.15	.14	.13
2-3 ft.	.11	.10	.09
18-24 in.	.08	.07	.06
JAPANESE BARBERRY	.27	.25	.23
18-24 in.	.21	.19	.18
15-18 in.	.18	.16	.15
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI	.21	.20	.18
2-3 ft.	.15	.14	.13
18-24 in.			

VINES

	Each	5 Rate
American Ivy (Virginia Creeper).....	\$0.35	\$0.30
Bittersweet, American.....	.50	.45
Boston Ivy, 2-year.....	.50	.45
English Ivy.....	.40	.35
Clematis—		
Madam Edouard Andre.....		
Jackman.....		
Ramona.....	.75	.70
Clematis, Japanese.....	.50	.40
Hall's Honeysuckle.....	.30	.25
Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.....	.40	.30
Silver Lace Vine.....	.75	.70
Trumpet Vine.....	.40	.35
Wisteria, grafted.....	.75	.70
Wisteria, seedling.....	.30	.25

GRASS SEED

Neosho Superior Lawn Mixture—	1 lb. 60c	3 lbs. \$1.50	5 lbs. \$2.10
Neosho Quick Lawn—	1 lb. 50c	3 lbs. \$1.35	5 lbs. \$1.95
Neosho Dense Shade—	1 lb. 60c	3 lbs. \$1.50	5 lbs. \$2.10
Kentucky Blue Grass—	1 lb. 60c	3 lbs. \$1.50	5 lbs. \$2.10

SPRING BULBS

Dahlias—

	Per Each	Per 3	Per 12
Edna Ferber, Emperor, Jane Cowl, Jersey Beacon, Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Ida De ve Warner, Sagamore.....	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$3.60
Fort Monmouth, Kathleen Norris, Treasure Island..	.60	1.65	6.00
A. D. Llioni, Stradella.....	.25	.65	2.25
Dahlia Collection—			
Mixed Colors (Our Selection).....			5 for 75c

Gladiolus—

	Per 6	Per 12	Per 25
	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$0.95
Albania, white.			
Alice Tiplady, orange.			
Autumn Queen, cream.			
Capt. Boynton, lavender.			
Giant Nymph, pink.			
Los Angeles, grenadine pink			
Mrs. Pendleton, pink blotch throat.			
W. H. Phipps, salmon pink.			
Schwaben, yellow blotch throat.			
Tycko Zang, salmon pink.			
Willibrink, lavender pink.			

Cannas—

	Per 3	Per 6	Per 12
	50c	85c	\$1.50
King Humbert (red), bronze foliage.			
King Humbert (yellow), bronze foliage.			
President (scarlet), green foliage.			
Shenandoah (salmon pink), bronze foliage.			
Wintzer's Colossal (vivid scarlet), green foliage.			

Caladium—

Elephant Ear.....	Per 3 \$0.50	Per 6 \$0.85
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LILIES

Gold Banded Lily, Lily of the Valley (clump of 10 pips).....	.3 for \$1.00
White Day Lily.....	.3 for 1.00
Regal Lily.....	.3 for .75

Famous for Strength and Beauty



American Red Bud

Poplar, Carolina (Populus Eugenii)—25' to 40'—Very rapid growing, healthy, hardy tree with large glossy, pale to deep green leaves, pyramidal in form. Useful for temporary results.

Poplar, Lombardy (Populus nigra Italica)—60'—A narrow, steeple-like tree, strikingly picturesque, valuable as specimens, as screens, in mixed plantings for contrast with broader trees and behind buildings. Rapid growing.

Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis)—15' tall, with irregular shape and large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers appear before the leaves and are an unusual shade of dark pink.

Russian Mulberry (Morus Alba Tatarica)—20' to 25'—Small white or black fruits. Use for hedges or windbreaks. Very hardy.

Sycamore or Plane Tree (Platanus Occidentalis)—100'—A handsome large tree, with branches creamy white in winter. Leaves are large. Stands smoke and gas of cities, well.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet (Crataegus)—12' to 15'—Deep crimson double flowers.

Tulip (Liriodendron Tulipifera)—60'—Glossy green foliage, yellow in fall. Tulip-like greenish-yellow flowers in June.

QUALITY is paramount in Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees. You can plant one or many and feel certain they will make strong, vigorous growth, increasing in beauty from year to year. Neosho Shade and Ornamental Trees are selected as to variety and stock for rapid growth and resistance to blight. All Neosho Trees are straight and shapely, the larger sizes well branched. Roots are heavy and carefully dug. Every item offers exceptional value.

Umbrella Catalpa (Catalpa Bignonioides Nana)—10' to 12'—A round headed tree, the top being umbrella shaped. Leaves are large and make a dense shade. Ideal for formal or balanced plantings. Can be kept compact and symmetrical by small amount of trimming.

Weeping Willow, Wisconsin (Salix Blanda)—25' to 40'—A hardy tree with slender drooping branches.

Willow, Golden Weeping (Salix Niobe)—20' to 30'—Golden bark, drooping branches.

Willow, Pussy (Salix Discolor)—15' to 20'—This tree produces in early spring showy catkins that are very ornamental. Best grown in bush form. Makes ideal background for rock garden.

White Fringe (Chionanthus Virginicus)—15' to 25'—Has large clusters of feathery white flowers in May, followed by bluish-black berries. Leaves large and attractive. Can be used as shrub borders where height is desired.

HOW TO PLANT TREES

To insure successful results, the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well-decayed manure, which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of roots of the tree. Plant the tree about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery as indicated by the soil line on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Water thoroughly and if tree is over 1 inch in diameter it should be staked to prevent wind from breaking it or blowing it over.



Silver Lace Vine

GRACEFUL VINES

Vines add much to the beauty of the home. You are sure of luxuriant foliage and profuse bloom when you buy strong, two-year-old, field-grown Neosho stock. Exceptional values in popular varieties.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper—A valuable and extensively used vine with deeply cut leaves which color a beautiful crimson in fall. Fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc.

Boston Ivy—Clings to smooth surface. Colors in fall.

English Ivy—Evergreen leaves. Clings to walls. Plant on north or east exposure.

Bittersweet—Very hardy, with large orange-crimson fruits all winter.

Clematis Jackmani—A large flowering type, velvety violet-purple in mid-summer.

Clematis Japanese (Panzenlata)—Good foliage. Countless small star-like flowers in August and September.

Clematis Madam Edouard Andre—Very large single crimson-red flowers in mid-summer. For arbors or trellis.

Clematis Ramona—Same as Jackmani, with sky-blue flowers.

Halls Honeysuckle—One of the best ground covers, its white and yellow blossoms are extremely fragrant. Will grow in shade.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—Heavy growth. Orange-scarlet flowers.

Silver Lace Vne—A new vine, grows 25 feet a year. Sprays of white flowers in fall.

Trumpet Vne—A robust woody vine. Its orange scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms cluster at tip of branches. Leaves light green. Will climb to great heights on trunks of trees.

Wisteria, Japanese (Grafted)—Large grape-like clusters of purple flowers in late spring. Sure to bloom.

Protective and Decorative Hedges

A hedge plant 2 feet tall with one or two branches will not produce a hedge as soon as one 18 inches tall with three or four canes. Bear this in mind when ordering hedge, the number of canes is as important as the height. Our plants have unusually heavy root systems.

California Privet—Has rich glossy green foliage which stays very late in the fall. One of the best plants for trimmed hedges. Not hardy north of Kansas City, Missouri. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Amur Privet, North—Hardy, good foliage which is rich green. Can be trimmed in any shape or height. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Japanese Barberry—Makes good trimmed or untrimmed hedge. Its thorns make it a very effective barrier. The hardiest of the low hedges. Plant 18 inches apart.

Spirea Van Houttei—Nothing is more beautiful than a hedge of Spirea in full bloom. It also has very good foli-

age through the summer. Best used as untrimmed tall hedge. Plant 2' apart.



A Beautiful Barberry Hedge Lined Driveway

DARWIN TULIPS

These long-stemmed, giant-flowered Tulips are unsurpassed for their richness and their delicacy of coloring, every color of the rainbow being obtainable. We offer the choice varieties of Darwin Tulips and urge that you plant these beautiful, early spring flowers in large quantities.

Bartigon—Clear, crimson red, one of the best red Darwins.

Bronze Queen—Pleasing shade of bronzy-buff, inside golden bronze; popular variety.

Centenaire—Vivid deep pink; blue center.

Clare Butt—Rosy apple-blossom pink, very popular; unsurpassable for beds.

Farncombe Sanders—Fiery rose-scarlet; large, broad petaled flowers of perfect shape.

Inglecombe—Canary yellow, nice form.

Madame Krelage—Bright lilac rose.

Mrs. Potter Palmer—Bright purplish-violet; large flower, fine for beds.

Panorama—Reddish mahogany; very large.

Pride of Haarlem—Cerise scarlet; an enormous flower of superb form and beauty. A stately plant for borders and amongst shrubs.

Prof. Rauwenhoff—Fine carmine red, flower of enormous size.

Rev. H. Ewbank—Vivid heliotrope lilac, with lighter tint at margin.

Zulu—Rich velvety purple-black; large egg-shaped flower.

HYACINTHS

Hyacinths are among the most popular of fall bulbs and their beauty and fragrance make them worthy of a place in every home and garden.

City of Haarlem—Very beautiful, large, pure yellow; compact bloom. Best yellow for bedding.

Grand Maitre—Very pleasing shade of deep lavender-blue; best blue.

La Victorie—Brilliant rose crimson, grows a large spike of perfect form and is unsurpassed for all purposes.

L'Innocence—Pure white, produced on a long stem with large bells of great beauty; the best white for bedding.

Queen of Pinks—Enormous compact spikes of lovely bright rose color; one of the best pink varieties under cultivation.

GLADIOLI

Extra fine Bulbs, guaranteed to bloom this year. Choose from these named varieties:

Mrs. Pendleton—Pink.

Scarlet Princeps—Scarlet.

Alice Tiplady—Yellow.

Willibrink—Lavender pink.

Albania—White, late.

Giant Nymph—Light pink.

Schwaben—Creamy yellow.

Autumn Queen—Creamy yellow.

Tycho Zang—Salmon pink.

Capt. Boynton—Lavender.

W. H. Phipps—La France pink.

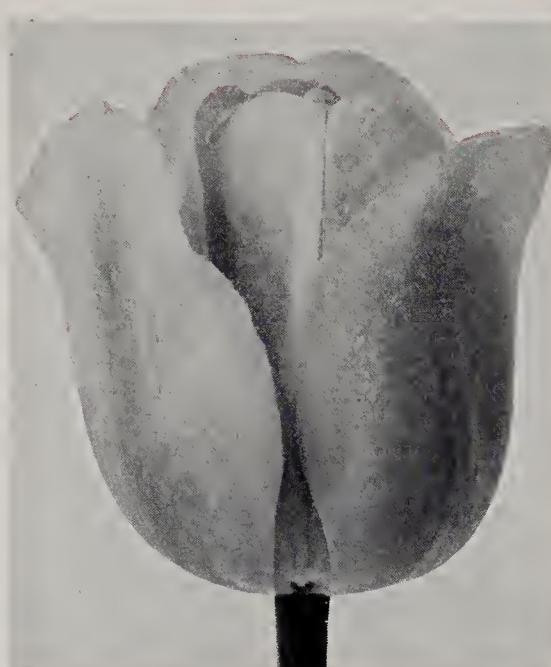
Los Angeles—Shrimp pink.



German Irises

BULBS

We are large importers of fall bulbs direct from Holland. We prefer to handle only first grade bulbs that will please the most discriminating customers.



Darwin Tulip

IRIS

Iris are often called hardy orchids, because of the richness and beauty of the flowers. They vary in height from 1 to 3 feet, are very easy to grow, and blossom in exquisite shades of many beautiful colors. The Japanese blossom after the German varieties are through flowering.

IRIS—(Germanica Varieties)

American Black Prince—Dark purple, 24" stem.

Celeste—Pale, azure blue, 30".

Lent A. Williamson—Violet, golden beard, 42".

Madam Chobaut—Orange and red.

Queen Caterina—Pale violet, 38".

Queen of May—Rose and lilac, 2-3'.

San Souci—Yellow and brown, 2'.

Siberian Orientalis—Intense blue, narrow leaves.

Madame Chereau—White and lavender, 30".

Apache—Flame red, 24".

Susan Bliss—Deep rose pink, 40".

Prize Winners (Germanica Varieties)

Afterglow—Lavender and buff, 36".

Ambassadeur—Velvety purple, 42".

Mother of Pearl—Pale lavender, 44".

Opera—Violet red, 24".

JAPANESE IRIS

Gekka-no-nami—White, 36".

Moniji-no-taki—Crimson.

Koko-no-iro—Purple, 44".

Uchiu—Blue, 36".

CANNAS

King Humbert (Red)—Bronze foliage, 4'.

King Humbert (Yellow)—Bronze foliage, 4'.

President—Scarlet, large flowers, green foliage, 4'.

Shenandoah—Salmon pink, bronze foliage, 4'.

Wintzer's Colossal—Vivid scarlet, green foliage, 5'.

PERENNIAL LILIES

Gold Banded Lily

Lily of the Valley

White Day Lily

Regal Lily

CALADIUM (Elephant Ear)

MIXED COLOR CROCUS

All lovers of garden are familiar with the brilliant display that can be obtained with Crocus in the opening days of spring; planted as an edging, the effect is striking.

NARCISSUS

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory bulbs for fall planting. They are hardy and thrive under almost any situation; as cut flowers they will last in water for a week. Yellow Trumpet, deep yellow; Paper White, white, sweet scented.

Planting Directions

Fall bulbs may be planted from September until the ground freezes. A good supply of well-rotted manure worked in the soil before the bulbs are planted will aid very materially in producing beautiful blooms. Put a small handful of sand under each bulb.

Planting Distances

Tulips—4 to 5 inches deep, 4 inches apart.

Hyacinths—5 to 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart.

Narcissus—6 to 7 inches deep, 6 inches apart.

Crocus—2 to 3 inches deep, 2 inches apart.

PRIZE WINNING DAHLIAS

We offer this year a new list of Dahlia varieties. Every one an outstanding, prize-winning show variety; finer sorts cannot be had from any source at any price.

Emperor—Informal decorative; deep crimson, tall grower, generous bloomer, blossoms 4-6 in. diameter.

Jersey Beacon—Formal decorative; orange-scarlet, 6-8 in. blossoms.

Margaret Woodrow Wilson—Creamy white with pink back; very dependable; 6-8 in. blossoms.

Jane Cowell—Informal decorative; bronze, buff and salmon; one of the best. Blossoms 8-10 in.

Mrs. Ida De Ver Warner—Formal decorative; bright lilac-rose; blossoms 6-8 in.

Queen of Garden Beautiful—Formal decorative; immense yellow blossoms 6-8 in.

Sagamore—Formal decorative; gold, generous blossoms 6-8 in.

Kathleen Norris—Formal decorative; immense yellow blossoms 6-8 in.

Edna Ferber—Cactus; glistening coral shading to old gold at base; petals slightly twisted. Blossoms 8-10 in.

Treasure Island—Formal decorative; bright apricot with gold and rose shadings; blossoms 8-10 in.

Fort Monmouth—Cactus; giant rich crimson or maroon-twisted petals; blossoms 10-12 in.

For best results, plant May 1st; plant 8 inches deep and cover 3 inches deep and gradually work dirt to plant; in case of heavy rain, may have to uncover.

PEONIES

Avalanche—Milk white.

Augustin d'Honr—Red, large.

Eugene Verdier—Pink, large, late.

Felix Crousse—Ruby, red, late.

Couronne d'Or—Golden white, late.

Due de Wellington—White, large, fragrant.

Duchess de Orleans—Pink, mid-season.

Duchess de Nemours—White, fragrant, mid-season.

Officinalis Rubra—Deep red, early.

Mme. Emile Lemoine—Creamy white, large.

Karl Rosenfield—Crimson, mid-season.

Ednills Superba—Pink, very early.

Festiva Maxima—White, carmine tips, early.

Meissonier—Reddish purple, mid-season.

Prince Imperial—Scarlet, large, late.

Richard Carvel—Crimson, large, very early.

Mme. Jules Dessert—Salmon, white, mid-season.

Walter Faxon—Bright pink, large, mid-season.

Therese—Pink, extra large, mid-season.

Growers Everywhere Praise Neosho Fruit Stock



Mr. Johnson and his family are proud of their Neosho Apples

30 Bushels of Salable Apples from one 12-year-old Neosho Tree

"When I started planting fruit trees in 1918, I bought trees from every nursery that came along, with mighty disappointing results; finally I got one of your catalogs and began buying trees from you. I now find it a pleasure to grow fruit in Oklahoma. I picked 30 bushels of salable apples from one of your 12-year-old trees. The people cannot believe such apples can be grown in Oklahoma. The 500 trees I got from you last fall did more than I ever expected after it turned so dry and hot; despite this they made a fine growth."

O. W. Johnston,
Tuskegee, Oklahoma.
October 18, 1934.

Corn Crop Failed But His Neosho Apples Produced a Fine Yield

"From 100 Rome Beauty trees set in 1920, bought of Neosho Nursery Co., we harvested this drouth year (1934), when the corn planted in our county won't average 2 bushels per acre, 580 bushels of apples, of which some trees picked 20 bushels."

(Signed) Claud Ator,
Rockport, Illinois.
October 29, 1934.

Another Successful Orchard

"I am giving you my order for 250 apple and peach trees this fall because my neighbor, Mr. R. F. Bolton, who purchased his trees from you ten years ago, now has the finest orchard in our community. If I can only grow an orchard like his, I certainly will be proud."

(Signed) O. S. Kaup,
Marionville, Missouri.
November 1, 1934.

Have Borne Exceptionally Nice Fruit

"As I have bought some trees of you for each of last four years, I thought you might be interested in knowing if they grew and proved satisfactory. In every purchase, the trees were very nice, and the ones I bought four years ago have borne some exceptionally nice fruit. The Champion and Hale peaches and Delicious and Stayman Winesap apples were very nice. The only trees I lost were some set in 1933; this loss was due to an extra late freeze after the trees had started new growth."

(Signed) James M. Pettegrew,
Mesilla Park, New Mexico.
Oct. 24, 1934.

On this page we print just a few of the many interesting and enthusiastic letters of praise sent us by our customers everywhere. We are very proud of them.



Claude Ator harvested 580 bushels from 100 Rome Beauty Trees.

"You Can Depend on Neosho for True-to-Name Varieties and Fair Treatment"



Looking down through Oscar Reitz's beautiful orchard of Neosho Trees—
He praises their fine quality.

"The 600 apple trees I purchased from you eight years ago are doing fine; it is remarkable how they came through this summer, despite the worst drouth we have ever known in this part of the country. At the same time we lost quite a number of trees out of an orchard purchased from another nursery."

"When I need more trees they will come from Neosho Nurseries Company, as I have learned from experience that you can depend upon getting true-to-name varieties, the best of service and fair treatment."

(Signed) Oscar Reitz,
Cassville, Mo.
Oct. 8, 1934.

Always Well Pleased

"We have now been buying trees from you since 1923 and have always been well pleased with the stock. We now have 3,000 of your trees. One of your 11-year-old trees was loaded with 12 bushels of fruit this summer."

(Signed) W. P. Murray,
Pellston, Michigan.
Nov. 6, 1934.

New Improved Apple Varieties Bring Extra Profits to Fruit Growers



Richared Delicious



Blackjon



Rome Beauty

Has 10,000 Neosho Trees

"During the past twenty years we have bought your trees almost exclusively to the number of 10,000; the trees have always been thrifty and hardy.

Our 40 acres of bearing orchard have produced 112,000 bu. in the past nine years, beginning with its first crop in 1926. One block of eight acres of your Grimes and Jonathan alternating has produced an average of 500 bu. per acre for eight consecutive years from 1926 to 1933.

We have displayed apples at the Ohio State Fair the past three years, with the following results:

- 1932—25 displays and 12 'Firsts.'
- 1933—31 displays and 7 'Firsts.'
- 1934—30 displays and 15 'Firsts.'

Our apples bring a premium over the top price on the Cleveland market.

I enclose one picture of our grading crew and another picture of a 19-year-old Stayman Winesap tree loaded with 20 bu. of extra fancy apples."

(Signed) The Muskingum Fruit Farm Company,

W. B. Baughman, Manager.
(New Concord, Ohio.)

TRADEMARK VARIETIES

Richared Delicious - Blackjon - Blaxtayman

THESE improved Trade Mark varieties produce fruit that commands a ready market at high prices. The Neosho Stock of these varieties has been developed and proven in test orchards and is of exceptionally high quality, hardiness and productivity.

Richared—Richared, the Delicious supreme, has all the good qualities of the common Delicious, but colors up a solid red two or three weeks before the common Delicious begin to color. This means Greater Profits for the grower, because of Earlier Picking, Earlier Marketing, More Extra Fancy Grade, No Windfalls, Better Color and Better Keeping Qualities.

Blackjon—Plant Genuine Blackjon and increase your profits. A Trade-Marked Improved strain of

Jonathan and you have the finest and most profitable variety of Jonathan obtainable. Blackjon attains a brilliant solid red color two weeks before ripening, gaining benefit of higher prices on early market and eliminating windfalls.

Blaxtayman—You all are familiar with the wonderful quality of Stayman. Blaxtayman is a marvelous improvement in color and keeping qualities. Its solid dark red color makes it a universal favorite.

Note—Purchasers of Trade-Marked varieties, Richared Delicious, Blackjon and Blaxtayman are required to sign an agreement not to give away, sell or permit anyone else to give away or sell or take any scions, buds or cuttings from these trees. When ordering, sign the contract you will find on the order blank.

**Earlier Picking—Earlier Marketing—Fewer Windfalls
More Extra-Fancy Fruit—Better Keeping**

• OTHER IMPROVED VARIETIES •

Double-Worked Grimes Golden—Triple the life of your Grimes Golden by planting our special process double-worked trees, which means we top-work our Grimes onto a hardy trunk eighteen inches above the ground to overcome the susceptibility of this variety to collar rot. Grimes Golden is the best quality and most profitable yellow apple, a rich golden color, fine

flavor and aroma, an ideal dessert apple and an equally fine cooker.

Red Rome Beauty—Identical with Rome Beauty except that it colors early and more red. Hence it is more profitable to the grower.

Red Duchess—This is a strain of the Duchess. The only difference is that it colors better and earlier, a big advantage for the commercial grower.



It's picking time at the Muskingum Fruit Farm.

Neosho Fruit Trees Thrive and Grow

STANDARD APPLE VARIETIES

Ben Davis (Winter)—Roundish, large, red striped apple of second rate quality, but good for cooking.

Black Ben (Winter)—The best of the Ben Davis family. It attains a much higher color than Ben Davis or Gano. The tree is hardier, more vigorous and more prolific than Ben Davis. Fruit is large, solid dark red.

Delicious (Winter)—Who is not familiar with this popular apple? Who does not appreciate its unexcelled flavor, its beauty of form and color, its fragrant aroma? It finds a ready sale at high prices. The tree is vigorous, hardy and is fruiting in nearly every state.

Duchess of Oldenburg (Midsummer)—Attractive yellow apple, with red stripes; medium size. One of the most profitable summer varieties. Can be planted close and is often used as a filler. Comes into bearing young. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker.

Early Harvest (Midsummer)—A yellow, medium-sized apple of very good quality for either dessert or cooking. Comes into bearing young.

Jonathan (Fall)—A grand, good apple; once tasted, always wanted. Bright solid red. It has an aromatic flavor and juice full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Bears young; produces good crops regularly. Fine for home and commercial planting.

King David (Fall)—Bears heavy crops year after year. Medium size; very dark rich garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing young. Often used as a filler.

Liveland Raspberry (Early Summer)—Beautiful red and yellow apple. Medium size, flesh is snowwhite, fine grained, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower.

Maiden Blush (Late Summer)—Striking, highly colored, yellow apple, with a deep crimson blush on one cheek.

Round, flat, medium size; a good eating and excellent cooking apple.

Mammoth Black Twig or Arkansas (Winter)—A large apple of good quality; a dull green or deep yellow overspread with red; good quality, excellent keeper.

Northern Spy (Winter)—Delicious flavor; old favorite in North and New England.

Paragon Winesap (Winter)—Paragon has the large size and very good quality of the Stayman, combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap.

Rome Beauty (Winter)—Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with bright red; good quality. Splendid storage apple; a splendid bearer; blooms late.

Stayman Winesap (Winter)—The largest of the Winesap family. Striped and splashed with dark crimson. Splendid quality. Reliable annual cropper.

Sweet Bough (Midsummer)—A sweet apple, juicy, good to very good for dessert, excellent for cooking. Begins to ripen about the first week in July. Color is a greenish yellow changing to yellowish white.

Wealthy (Late Summer)—A most dependable and widely planted late summer apple; bright red striped; medium to large size. Ripens over a long season. Very good quality. Tree is an upright grower; often used as a filler; very hardy; bears young.

Wilson June (Midsummer)—A deep, solid crimson like a Red June; large; good quality. Hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

Willow Twig (Winter)—Medium to large pinkish-red apple, of good quality. Excellent commercial variety, because of its exceedingly long-keeping qualities; rather early and regular bearer.

Winesap (Winter)—One of the oldest and most popular apples; a good shipper and an exceptionally good keeper in ordinary and cold storage. Splendid bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish-red; good quality. Medium size. Hardy; a heavy, regular bearer.

Winter Banana (Winter)—Very showy, bright yellow, with a pinkish-red cheek noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxy appearance.

Yellow Newton (Albamarle Pippin) (Winter)—Medium to large, beautiful yellow, high quality apple. Excellent for both dessert and culinary purposes.

Yellow Transparent (Early Summer)—The best extra early apple; medium size; a beautiful clear yellow, with smooth, waxen, brilliant skin. Unexcelled for pies, tarts and apple sauce. Tree is extremely hardy, upright and compact grower; often used as a filler; a reliable cropper.

York Imperial (Winter)—Bright pin striped with dark red; fair quality. Its oblique or lopsided shape is a notable characteristic. A very regular bearer; seldom fails.

NOVELTY APPLE TREES

3, 4 or 5 Varieties on One Tree

Yellow and Red Apples, Early and Late Apples, Sweet and Tart Apples, all from the same tree. This Novelty Apple Tree will not only be your delight, but will amaze your friends. Trees offered are three-year-old specimens, well branched, 5 to 7 ft. tall.

CRABAPPLES

Crabapples should be planted for beauty of tree and fruit, as wind-breaks, and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving and jellies.

Excelsior (Fall)—Very large for a crabapple; nearly as large as a medium-sized apple. Very attractive yellow, almost covered with bright red; excellent in quality for dessert and for culinary uses.

Florencee (Late Summer)—Medium size, yellowish-white, mostly overspread with brilliant pinkish red. Bears very young, is very productive, reliable cropper.

Hyslop (Early Winter)—Large, very brilliantly colored, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; good for culinary purposes.

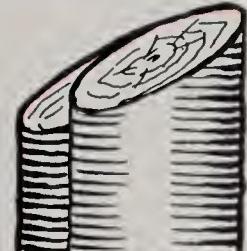
Whitney (Late Summer)—Large, yellow striped with red; good to very good quality.

Buy Your Trees by Diameter

NEOSHO Trees are graded by diameter, measuring the thickness of the trunks two inches above the ground.

The illustrations below and at the right show the range of sizes in the various grades. This method of grading insures better value to the customer. The tops are cut back after transplanting and the taller the tree the more they are pruned. What you then have left is what counts.

Root systems are heavy, well developed, carefully dug and free from disease and injurious insects. You get plus value when you buy Neosho Fruit Trees.



11/16 UP



3/16 TO 5/16



5/16 TO 7/16



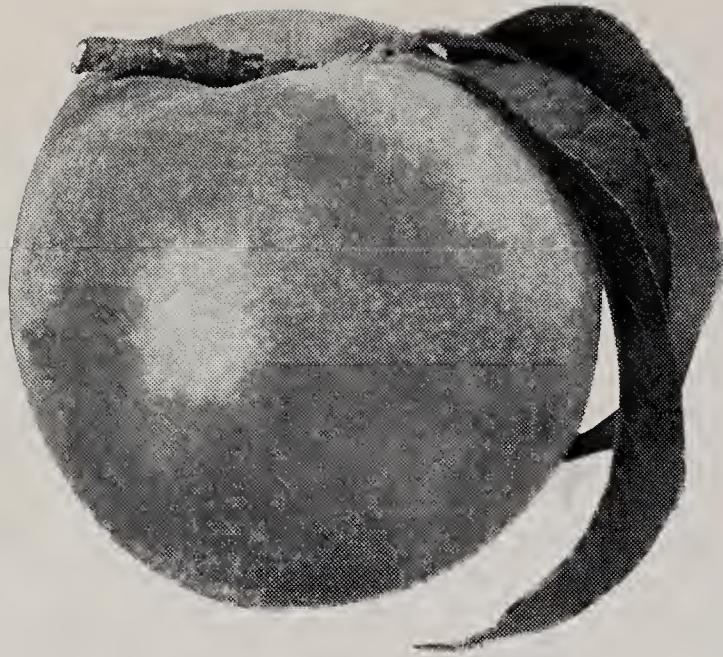
7/16 TO 9/16



9/16 TO 11/16

This view shows a section of a growing block of Neosho Apple Trees. Note how stocky and strong they are.

Enjoy Sun-Ripened Peaches • From Your Own Trees •



Note: Ripening dates given in description are for Missouri conditions.

Alton (White Semi-Freestone) (Mid-season)—A large, handsome white fleshed peach. Tree is hardy and productive. Ripens July 15th.

Arkansas Seedling — White cling. Late.

Arp Beauty (Yellow Semi-Clingstone)—The earliest good yellow peach; heavily blushed with red, excellent quality. Ripens July 1st.

Belle of Georgia (White Freestone) (Midseason)—An unusually handsome large peach. Creamy white blushed with red; good quality. Ripens August 1st.

Carman (White Semi-Freestone) (Early)—A general favorite. Succeeds in a great variety of soils and withstands trying climates. Bears abundantly; remarkably hardy in wood and bud. Ripens July 12th.

Champion (White Freestone) (Mid-season)—An exceptionally high quality, attractive, hardy white peach. It has a peculiar honeyed sweetness; ideal for home use and local markets. Ripens August 1st.

Crosby (Yellow Freestone) (Late)—Notable for hardiness of tree and bud. Tree is rather small grower, but unusually vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens August 15th.

Eiberta (Yellow Freestone) (Mid-season)—The most widely planted commercial peach. Very large, golden yellow. Tree is very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit. Ripens August 10th.

Early Elberta (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason)—Superior in quality, flavor and appearance to all other Elbertas and ripens 3 to 5 days ahead. Be sure to get our special strain.

Late Elberta (Yellow Freestone) — A large yellow peach with red cheek of Elberta type, ripening last of August, extending the Elberta season 20 days.

Elberta Cling (Yellow Clingstone) (Midseason)—The best yellow Clingstone; especially fine for canning, preserving and pickling; large, yellow, round. Ripens August 15th.

Erose (Early Rose; red and white Clingstone) (Early)—This peach originated in Georgia and was introduced by us. It has a delicious sweet flavor, red flesh, medium size. The best early peach. Ripens July 5th.

Greensboro (White Semi-Freestone) (Early)—A leading early white peach. Large, vigorous, healthy trees, early bearing and exceptionally prolific. Ripens July 1st.

B. E. Smith, Who Has Planted Six Thousand Neosho Trees, Sends This Picture

"We are inclosing picture of one of the peach trees bought from you, showing some peaches not yet harvested. Your trees are certainly wonderfully hardy and grow the most delicious fruit. We have used now 6,000 of your trees, and the fruit from them sells for double the price of other fruit on our market."

(Signed) B. E. Smith Land & Lumber Co., Inc.,

By B. E. Smith, President.
Alexandria, Louisiana.
October 6, 1934.

Finest Ever Handled

"Received trees (540 apple, 115 peach) Monday morning. I procured the best orchard man in this section and we began work yesterday. This man has set orchards 32 years and said these trees were the best he had ever handled. Thank you for good trees and service."

Laura Heidelberger, Missouri.

J. H. Hale (Yellow Freestone) (Mid-season)—Very large in size; beautiful yellow overlaid with red, and has a firm, fine grained yellow flesh of good quality. It colors up a week before maturity, ripens 3 to 7 days ahead of Elberta.

Heath Cling (White Clingstone) (Very late)—Best to preserve or pickle whole. Exceptionally good keeper. Ripens September 20th.

Hiley (White Freestone) (Midseason)—Hiley is the earliest commercial Freestone white fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its season. Flesh is firm, sweet. Good shipper. Ripens July 20th.

Indian Blood (Clingstone) (Late)—An old-fashioned favorite of fine flavor. Flesh is blood-red color.

Krummel (Yellow Freestone) (Very late)—A large peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow blushed with carmine. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Ripens September 10th.

Late Crawford (Yellow Freestone) (Late) — Its high quality, scarcely equaled in richness of flavor. Adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate. Ripens August 18th.

Mayflower (White Semi-Clingstone) (Very early)—Earliest peach to ripen. Good size and quality. Ripens June 25th.

Red Bird (Semi-Clingstone)—An unusually large, early commercial variety. Creamy-white covered with bright red; a most handsome peach. Ripens July 1st.

Rochester (Yellow Freestone) — Large, with very sweet, delicious flavor. Keeps and ships well. Strong grower, hardy; bears young and regularly. Ripens July 25th.

Favors Friends by Recommending Neosho

"I have been buying and setting fruit trees from your company now for nearly twenty years, and have had such fine success with your stock that I always feel like I am doing my friends a favor in recommending the Neosho Nurseries Company to them."

L. J. Slaughter,
Grain Valley, Missouri.

Lost Only Ten Trees in Six Years

"The apple trees purchased from you in 1928 have made a fine growth; haven't lost more than ten trees in the six years. Prospects are good for an immense crop next year."

"I do not know where we could have bought a finer lot of young bearing trees. We shall remember you the next time we plant."

Very truly yours,
Ira Olmstead,
Oct. 14, 1934. Seward, Nebraska.



Neosho fruit sells for double price

Cherries and Pears for Fruit or Bloom

CHERRY and pear trees are highly valued as ornamental trees for their beautiful blooms in springtime, as well as for their fruit. Cherries furnish the basis for pies of melting deliciousness, while pears are one of the finest fruits for the table. Both pear and cherry trees are easy to grow and make a handsome addition to the home grounds. Neosho cherry and pear trees are famous for their excellence.



Montmorency Cherries. The most dependable hardy, productive and adapted to widest range of climate

Early Richmond (Sour)—The favorite early sour cherry. Fruit is medium size. A good canner. Tree is medium size. Ripens about a week earlier than Montmorency.

English Morello (Sour) — Fruit is small, dark red colored; very sour, but loses some of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First class for canning and preserving. Stands lower temperature and severe drought than any of the other leading varieties. Tree is small. Bears young.

Montmorency (Sour) — The most widely planted cherry. Productive and a regular bearer. Colors early before ripe—a distinct advantage for shipping. The fruit is roundish, plump and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clusters, making picking easy. The fruit does not crack or rot, even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly and pleas-

ant. A good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of the sour cherries. A very reliable cropper. Bloom seldom injured by late frost or severe winter freezes. Ripens in Southwest Missouri first week in June.

Black Tartarian (Sweet) — Most widely planted sweet cherry east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe. Medium size for sweet cherry; very good quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright grower. Very productive and regular bearer. Early.

Gov. Wood (Sweet)—Yellowish-white tinted with crimson; large. Very good quality; ripening early, with Black Tartarian; blooms early.

Napoleon (Sweet)—The best yellow cherry. Often sold and grown as Royal Ann. Best of the sweets for dessert and canning.

Windsor (Sweet)—Dark red, almost black; large. Good to very good quality, ripening late; blooms early.

A sweet cherry planted alone is not likely to bear fruit, because it is self-sterile. Plant a Black Tartarian with any other sweet cherry.

All Grew Under Trying Conditions

"I came to your Nurseries last November and purchased thirty cherry trees, all of which grew despite the most trying weather conditions we have ever experienced in this country. At the same time last fall, I got thirty cherry trees from another Nursery and paid 10c more per tree for them, and I only have two trees left out of the thirty. Naturally, I knew this fall, when figuring on planting some apple trees, where I wanted to get my nursery stock."

(Signed) W. T. Doss,
Monett, Mo.
October 31, 1934.

Delicious Pears for Table or Market

"Standards" are pears that are propagated on pear roots.

Anjou (Fall)—Large, heavy, greenish-yellow with dull red cheek often russeted. Very good quality and keeps late.

Bartlett (Late Summer)—The leading commercial variety, one of the most popular for dessert and canning. Large, clear yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh is white, fine grained, juicy and sweet. Tree is vigorous, very productive, hardy, bears young.

Flemish Beauty (Early Fall)—Large, pale yellow, mostly russeted. Very juicy and sweet.

Kieffer (Winter)—Large, yellow russeted; flesh white, rather coarse. A market and kitchen variety that succeeds farther south where other varieties fail. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight. Blooms early.

Lincoln (Summer) — Large, yellow; quality good to very good; similar to Bartlett, but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitude of the climate of Lincoln, Illinois, where it was originated by W. E. Jones. Comes into bearing early and bears heavy crops annually; very hardy. Blooms midseason.

Seckel (Fall)—The standard of excellence for quality. Small, yellowish brown with russety red cheek; should be first choice for family orchard. Slow grower, dependable, productive and very hardy, notably free from blight. Blooms midseason.

Winter Nell (Winter)—The latest, best keeping pear. Can be held in cold

storage until spring. Medium sized, roundish, yellow, russeted pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh fine grained, sweet, aromatic, very good quality. Tree is hardy; has wide adaptability and is a regular bearer. Blooms late.

DWARF PEARS

The pear can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits; especially good for planting in small yards and gardens. The fruit is the same as that of Standard trees. They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year and are very productive. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet apart.

Duchess d'Angouleme (Fall)—Best when grown as a dwarf. The largest of the good pears; white flesh, rich, good quality. Tree is hardy, upright grower, productive and long lived.

Anjou, Bartlett and Seckel can be furnished as dwarf trees. For descriptions, see Standard Pear.

His Neosho Trees Look Best

"I received my trees and am well pleased with them. I ordered trees from four different nurseries and yours have the best roots and best looking tops; they look so healthy. The others I ordered some time ago are bearing fine and bear so young, while the others I ordered from other nurseries have not done any good."

(Signed) Elmer Harmon,
Salisbury, Mo.

April 10, 1934.

Gives Fine Report on Neosho Trees

"You may remember we ordered 120 peach trees from you last spring. I just thought you might be interested in having a report on them. One of them never came out. One other died for some reason this summer. The others have all grown and have done remarkably well. The trees were pruned back according to your instructions and many of them now are five feet tall. Some of them have branches six feet tall. The other things that we got have done equally well."

(Signed) C. C. Brooks,
Supt. Navajo Methodist Mission School.

Every Tree Bore Fruit

"It will, no doubt, interest you to know that nine years ago I purchased 200 apple trees from your company, comprising 17 varieties, and every one bore fruit true-to-name."

(Signed) J. L. Quinn,
St. Louis, Mo.
March 20, 1934.

• PLUMS • PRUNES • APRICOTS •



PLUMS AND PRUNES

Abundance (Early) — A pinkish-red Japanese plum. Medium size. Flesh is yellow; sweet, aromatic. Tree is a vigorous grower.

America (Midseason) — Beautiful yellow, red cheek, juicy, sweet. Very good for cooking. Very hardy. Blooms midseason.

Burbank (Midseason) — A dark red, roundish Japanese plum, good quality and shipper. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic and sweet.

Compass Cherry-Plum — Very hardy, bears young, often second year. Fruit is nearly inch in diameter, bright red; sweet, juicy and fine flavor.

Damsou French (Late) — Largest and

best quality of the Damsons. Dull purplish-black color. Flesh sweet, good quality. Tree large, hardy and productive. Blooms midseason.

Damson Shropshire (Late) — The most widely planted Damson. Oval shape; purplish-black. Tree is strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy.

Endicott (Midseason) — Endicott combines the high quality of the European with the hardiness and adaptability of the Japanese. One of the sweetest, juiciest plums. It averages very large in size. Red.

Italian Prune (Late) — The largest, best and most widely grown of the prunes. Rich, purplish-black. Very large size, flesh yellow, aromatic, juicy, sweet.

Omaha (Early) — A large, round, coral-red plum. Flesh is yellow and sweet. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

Reine Claude (Green Gage) (Midseason) — A large, roundish, oval plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm, sweet, very juicy, aromatic; good to very good in quality. Tree is productive and hardy.

Waneta — A Hansen Hybrid — Exceptionally hardy, withstanding extremely hot and dry weather. Often bears second year. Color purplish-red, 2 inches in diameter.

Wild Goose (Very Early) — An old-time favorite, bright red; medium size. Flesh is yellow, very sweet, quality fair to good. Good shipper and keeper.



NECTARINE (Surecrop)

A cross between peach and plum. Has smooth skin like a plum and seed like a peach. Flesh and flavor of both plum and peach. Quality unusually pleasing. Color beautiful bright red; size about same as medium size peach.

Neosho Quality Superior

"The service rendered by your company has always been most satisfactory and the quality of stock superior to that received from other sources, hence for the last few years I have ordered all my trees from you."

(Signed) R. W. Robertson,
Route 2, Pollock, La.

Bird's-eye View of Our Office and Storehouse

This view shows the group of large brick buildings in which are housed our general offices, shipping department, store houses, etc., at Neosho, Mo. Our facilities for the storage, handling and shipping of nursery stock are unexcelled.



APRICOT (Superb)

Such delightfully luscious fruit as the Apricot really should be planted more than it is, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best peaches. Apricots will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts. A northern or western slope is best so the opening of the buds will be retarded and the danger of frost damage lessened.



Apricot (Superb)

Another Old Customer Writes

"In the spring of 1926 I purchased 419 trees from the Neosho Nurseries; this stock proved better stock than I contracted and paid for. Very few trees have had to be reset."

Several of the leading apple growers of the district have seen this orchard and pronounce it one of the best young orchards they have ever seen. It is now coming into full bearing.

(Signed) W. G. Mullens,
Ritchie, Missouri.

GRAPES

the most

DEPENDABLE FRUIT

NO fruit yields so freely of delicious fruit with so little care as the grape. Grapes thrive and produce even when neglected, but a little care and attention brings a great reward in quantity and quality fruit. Grapes are hardy and vigorous and begin to bear the second year after planting. The varieties we offer have proven superior in productiveness, reliability and quality.

Agawam (Red)—The most popular and widely grown of the Red Grapes. Bunches are large. Berry is large, rich, sweet and aromatic. Vine is vigorous and self-fertile. Ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer, and improves in flavor.

Brighton (Red)—A handsome high quality red grape; clusters and berries are large. Vigorous, productive, dependable, adaptable to various soils.

Campbell Early (Black)—Bunch and berry are large; high quality. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. Blooms midseason.

Catawba (Red)—The last to ripen; bunch and berries are large; the flesh is juicy, pulpy and possesses a delightful sugary flavor.

Concord (Black)—The most widely planted grape. Superior in hardiness,

productivity and regularity in bearing and in ability to withstand disease and insects. Bunch and berry good size. It is the leader for making grape juice. No other grape has been able to compete with it on the market, as it can be produced so cheaply. Blooms midseason.

Delaware (Red)—The standard of quality; the best table grape. Unusually hardy; usually bears abundantly. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. It commands the highest prices, and is valuable north and south for both home use and market. Blooms rather late.

Diamond (Green)—Seldom surpassed in quality and beauty. It is the hardest, most productive and vigorous of the green grapes. A good keeper and shipper. It deserves a high place

among the best for commercial and home vineyards. Can be grown as widely as Concord. Blooms midseason.

Moore's Early (Purplish-black)—The most widely planted early commercial grape. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. Good quality. It is best described as an early Concord. Blooms midseason.

Niagara (Green)—The most widely planted green grape. Larger bunches and berries than Concord, as good, or better quality. Productive, vigorous, adaptable. Ripens about with Concord. Blooms midseason.

Worden (Black)—Much better quality, larger berries and bunches and handsomer than Concord and is equally healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens a week to ten days earlier than Concord.

"Considered the Finest Vineyard in Barry County"

"I enclose a picture of my vineyard of Neosho Moore's Early Grapes. This vineyard is considered the finest in Barry County.

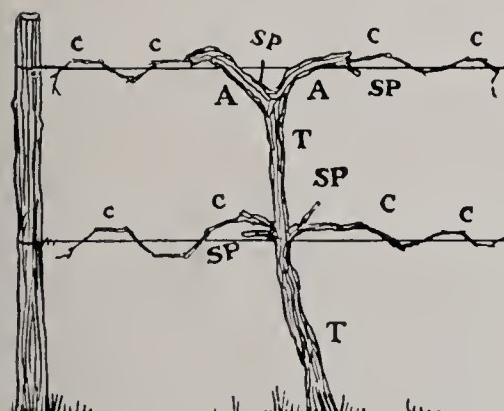
"When I need more nursery stock it will come from Neosho Nurseries Company, as I have learned from experience that you can depend on getting true-to-name varieties and the best of service and fair treatment from your company."

(Signed) Oscar Reitz,
Cassville, Mo.

October 8, 1934.



Neosho "Moore's Early" grape vineyard grown by Oscar Reitz.



Mature Vine Pruned.

T—Trunk.

A—Arms.

C—Canes, one year old, on which fruit is borne.

SP—Spurs from which canes will grow for fruit the next year.

Reordered Neosho Trees

"I want to buy about 35 apple trees for replacement. These trees were set this spring under very favorable conditions, but did not even start to bud; the nursery they came from refused to make them good. I set 13 trees from your nursery; every tree grew and done well."

(Signed) N. C. Barnes.

October 6, 1934. Meadville, Mo.

Scientific Pruning Increases Yield

A mature grape vine pruned according to the accepted Kniffin System is shown in accompanying illustration. This is capable of producing forty to fifty bunches of grapes, approximately twenty pounds.

Necessary procedure to train such a vine.

1. Start with two-year No. 1 vines secured from a reliable nursery.

2. At the time of planting, remove all top but one cane and cut back to two joints.

3. At the end of first growing season train one cane straight up to the top wire and remove all other wood.

Finest Trees Ever Purchased

"Thanks for the fine trees sent me last year. All started very well. The trees you sent me the past two years were the finest I have ever had from any nursery and I have purchased well over 2,000."

(Signed) W. L. Rosin,
Sandusky, Ohio.

4. At the end of second year prune again, leaving fruiting canes on lower wire, removing balance of wood.

5. At the end of third growing season prune again, leaving fruiting canes on both wires.

6. Bear in mind that grape vines fruit on the new wood and the canes of short joints are to be preferred, hence at each wire each year two spurs are left of two joints each to produce the fruiting wood for the following year; one can be fruited and one can be spurred back again, as shown in illustration.

Likes Our Business Methods

"The 1,000 apple trees I bought of you one year ago have made a fine growth. I like your way of doing business and will not hesitate to recommend your trees and way of business to anybody."

(Signed) J. E. Anderson,
Lamoni, Iowa.

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES



CULTURE SUGGESTIONS

Cover the ground with well-rotted manure—a wheelbarrow load to each 100 square feet. Plow or dig the ground and pulverize deeply and thoroughly.

Do not plant in ground that has just been in sod; if you do, the white grubs will probably destroy the plants.

Cut back the roots to about 4 inches and put them in water.

Be particularly careful to set plants the correct depth, the crowns just level with the surface, and firm the soil about the roots.

Cultivate about once a week, and only an inch or two deep, but not when the ground is wet.

Keep the blossoms picked off the first season on standard varieties and until about July 1st on Everbearers.

The hill system produces the largest and finest berries.

AGAIN, here is a fruit at its supreme best when picked fully ripe and fresh. And when strawberries and cream, shortcakes and luscious strawberry pies are foods a king might envy—why not have a strawberry patch of your own? The new everbearing varieties produce fruit all summer long. If your space is limited, here is a thought—use a border of everbearing strawberries for your flower beds! The berries listed offer blight-resistant varieties of satisfying Neosho quality, both for commercial and home growing.

Progressive (Everbearing) — Bears first summer and fall, second year in spring and fall. The berries are medium size, dark crimson and delicious in quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy and productive. It needs a rich soil amply supplied with moisture. If an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately.

Mastodon (Everbearing) — Now holds first place among the everbearers. Produces great quantities of the largest berries of any of the everbearing varieties, and is a strong grower and heavy fruiter.

(Senator) Dunlap (Midseason) — One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productivity. A medium sized handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy; very good quality. Plants are very hardy and drouth-resistant. Adapted to any type of soil.



Field of Neosho Blakemore Strawberry plants grown by Fred Voigt.

NEOSHO STRAWBERRY PLANTS MAKE REMARKABLE GROWTH

"Under separate cover am mailing you a kodak picture of my strawberry patch that was set last April with the 3,000 Blakemore plants bought from your nursery. This snapshot was taken about the middle of September; this will show that the plants came through the dryest summer we have had for years without loss of but very few plants. Was certainly pleased with them."

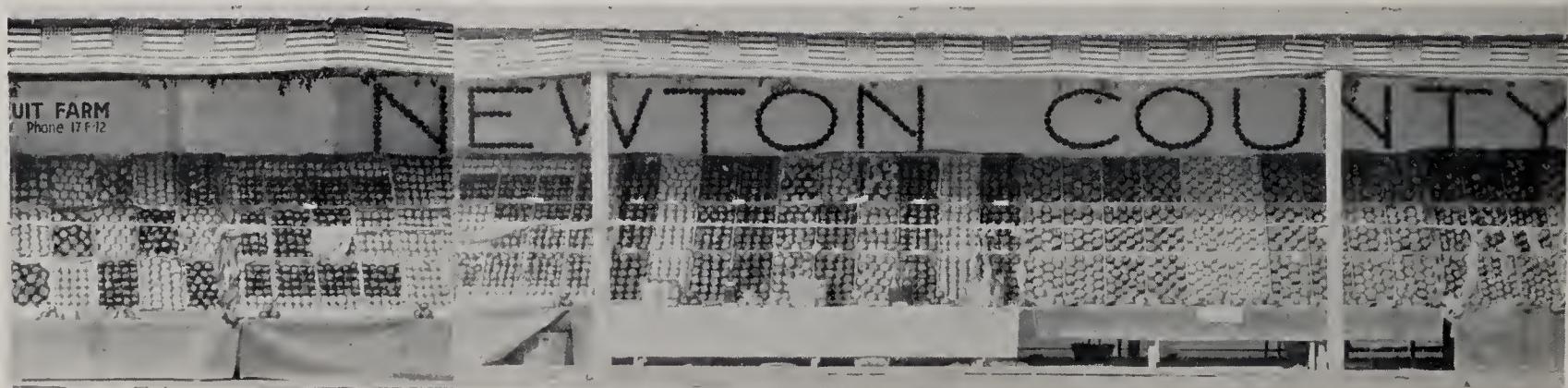
(Signed) Fred Voigt,
Mattoon, Illinois.

October 15, 1934.

YOUR TREES HAVE FINE ROOT SYSTEM

"Trees arrived in splendid condition. You certainly deserve thanks for the care with which you take the trees up and pack them; fine roots and not broken or bruised. Some nurseries cut roots short and bruise them by carelessness in digging. These trees have such a fine root system they will surely do well."

(Signed) S. I. Redfield,
Roswell, New Mexico.
February 21, 1934.



A section of the Apple display of the Newton County Harvest Festival held at Neosho, Mo. Many of the prize winning displays were grown on Neosho trees.



HINTS ON SUCCESSFUL GROWING

May be planted in the fall where winters are mild, but should be mulched with straw or coarse manure for winter protection. Usually spring is the best time, especially with black or purple varieties.

Space plants 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart, red varieties closer than blacks. Set an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery, in good rich soil; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. Pinch back the young canes of black raspberries when 18 to 24 inches tall. This causes side branches to grow on the canes and makes the bushes more stocky and self-supporting. The next spring cut the side branches back a third to a half.

Red raspberries require no pruning except where the canes are very tall they may be cut back to 5 or 6 feet in height. Leave not more than 4 or 5 canes per plant, except possibly with very vigorous growers. Remove and burn old canes when the crop has been picked.

The dewberry trails on the ground and the tops are usually tied to stakes or wires in the spring. In cold climate a mulch of straw or earth is necessary in the winter.

Neosho Trees Are Best

"Thanks for the fine trees sent me last year. All started very well and I believe I will have a 100% stand. I am glad to say that the trees you have sent me the past two years were the finest I have ever had from any nursery and I have purchased well over 2,000."

(Signed) W. L. Rosin, Ohio.

Made Wonderful Growth in Arizona

"The 80 trees I received last year were the best trees ever shipped to this part of Arizona. They made wonderful growth for the first year."

(Signed) T. G. Dunham,
Patagonia, Ariz.



**Red Currants—
The Jelly-Makers Supreme**

RASPBERRIES

Improved Neosho Strains Produce Large Fruit of Superior Flavor

PRIZED for their delicious flavor, raspberries make their welcome appearance as the strawberries reach the end of their most productive season. Great improvement in size of fruit, flavor and productive qualities of raspberries has been made in recent years, and the Neosho varieties listed among the best. Raspberries are among the favorite small fruits. Eaten fresh, they are delicious and they are splendid for jellies, jams and canning.

YOUNGBERRY

(A NEW INTRODUCTION)

The Youngberry is a cross between a Logberry and a Dewberry. Berries extra large, often two inches long. Color dark purplish-red. Flavor very much like Red Raspberry. Imagine a fruit of the quality of Red Raspberry and the size of a Dewberry. Very productive; fine for home use and local market. Hardy as far north as Kansas City.

Likes Neosho Service

"One of the big reasons why my orders go to Neosho is because you describe everything accurately—no exaggerations—therefore, I can tell what I am buying."

(Signed) W. T. Hudgins,
Mooresville, Mo.
March 14, 1934.



Enjoy delicious ripe Raspberries from your own garden.

Chief—The latest and best addition to Red Raspberry varieties. Might well be called Early Latham. It has all of Latham's good qualities plus the distinct advantage of ripening ten days earlier, yielding heavier and of much better flavor and shipping qualities.

Cumberland (Black) (Midseason)—The most widely planted black raspberry because of its productiveness and quality. Berries are extra large, fine and sweet.

Cuthbert (Red) (Late)—The best red because of its superior quality and flavor. Berries are large, rich crimson, firm and one of the best for canning.

Latham—Rich brilliant red, large and firm berry. Perfectly hardy, very heavy producer and most resistant to Mosaic. Originated in Minnesota.

St. Regis (Red) (Everbearing)—Bright red, small to large berries. Canes are hardy, prolific, healthy, drouth-resistant. Bears very early; after old canes have borne, the young canes begin bearing and produce until frost. Very thorough cultivation is necessary, otherwise berries of first crop will be small and no second crop may form. Succeeds further south than other varieties.

Pleased With Our Landscape Plan

"My order of shrubs came very promptly and I want you to know that I was delighted to receive such fine, strong plants. I intend to follow your planting instructions very carefully and feel quite confident that I shall be amply rewarded for my efforts. Please tell Mr. Woodard his plan was very much to my liking and that I am carrying out his good ideas for a pretty back yard. Thanking you again for your promptness and fair dealing, I remain,"

(Signed) E. R. Crockett,
Memphis, Tenn.

Currants and Gooseberries

CURRANTS and gooseberries are among our finest fruits for making jellies, jams, pies, preserves, tarts, etc. Being rich in pectin, they are especially valuable in jelly making, either alone or when blended with other fruits.

CURRANTS

London Market (Midseason to Late)—Very hardy. Medium to large, dark red, rather acid. Clusters compact.

Perfection (Midseason)—Large, bright red berry in long, compact clusters; sprightly, sub-acid. Vigorous and productive.

White Grape—The best white currant. Large clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—The most widely grown variety; medium to large; pale green. Vigorous and very productive; rarely attacked by mildew.

Oregon (Champion)—A large green berry, season late. Very productive, rarely attacked by mildew. An improved variety which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton.

Blackberries and Dewberries

BLACKBERRIES possess a rich fullness of flavor which is only realized when the fruit is fully ripened. You will be delighted with this fruit when grown in your own garden. Dewberries are similar to blackberries in character and flavor, but are borne on trailing vines. Both are easy to grow and bear abundantly the second year. By choosing Neosho stock, you are assured thrifty, vigorous plants which will produce fruit of fine flavor.

Grass and Lawn Seed

OUR Lawn Seeds are cleaned and recleaned and tested for germination. It pays to use good seed free from chaff and weed seed. On new lawns, use 1 lb. for 300 square feet; to replenish lawns, one-half as much.

Neosho Superior Lawn Mixture

We recommend this mixture for best results. Composed of finest quality seeds, mixed according to our special formula.

Neosho Qulek Lawn Mixture

This mixture especially suited for quick results where one expects to do some reseeding each year.

Dense Shade Mixture

Composed of highest test seeds mixed to our own special formula, suited for heavy shade conditions.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(21 pounds to the bushel.) This seed of best quality.

Early Harvest (Early)—Glossy black, medium size, good quality, not very hardy, requiring protection in the north.

Eldorado (Midseason)—Medium to large, jet black, sweet and melting, very good quality, very hardy. Vigorous and productive.

McDonald (Very Early)—A blackberry-dewberry hybrid. It is large, oblong, very good quality; drouth-resistant, vigorous grower; plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart. The vine trails on the ground the first season like the dewberry, but grows upright the next year. Grown in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Not hardy and is self-sterile. Plant every fourth row with Lucretia Dewberry or Early Harvest to develop good berries.

Lucretia Dewberries (Very Early)—The best known and most widely planted dewberry. The berries are large, long, firm and good quality; very sweet if left on the vines a day or two after they would be picked for shipping.

Trees All Doing Fine

"The apple trees we got from you this spring are doing wonderfully well and so far have only lost eight trees out of the thirteen hundred and seventy-five."

(Signed) Riverside Fruit Farm, Kansas.

Cultural Suggestions for Blackberries

Where winters are mild, plant in the fall but mulch with straw or coarse manure for winter protection.

Plant 3 feet or more apart in rows 5 feet or more apart. Set an inch or two deeper than in the nursery row and cut back the tops to 6 inches or less.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are set and continued every week or two until a month before freezing weather. Pinch off the tops of the young canes when at a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet—3 feet. Immediately after picking, old canes should be cut out and burned and also all but 3 or 4 new canes to each plant.

A wire trellis is often used. Posts are set 15 to 30 feet apart in the row and the canes tied to a wire about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground.

Sturdy Root Systems



• Early Spring Vegetables •

Rhubarb and asparagus are among the most welcome of the early spring vegetables and deserve a place in every garden.

RHUBARB (Whole Roots)

The succulent stems of rhubarb are a delicious and healthful dessert either stewed or in pie. Comes at an early season when most needed and appreciated.

Our roots are grown from Myatts Linnaeus seed, a large, tender, pink variety.



EARLY ASPARAGUS

Every home garden should have asparagus, one of the earliest and most wholesome vegetables, and when canned retains its flavor better than most vegetables.

Mary Washington—The most resistant to rust and is superior in color, size and flavor.

HORSERADISH

True Maliner Kren, which is noted for its superior flavor, vigorous growth and large size roots.



Rhubarb

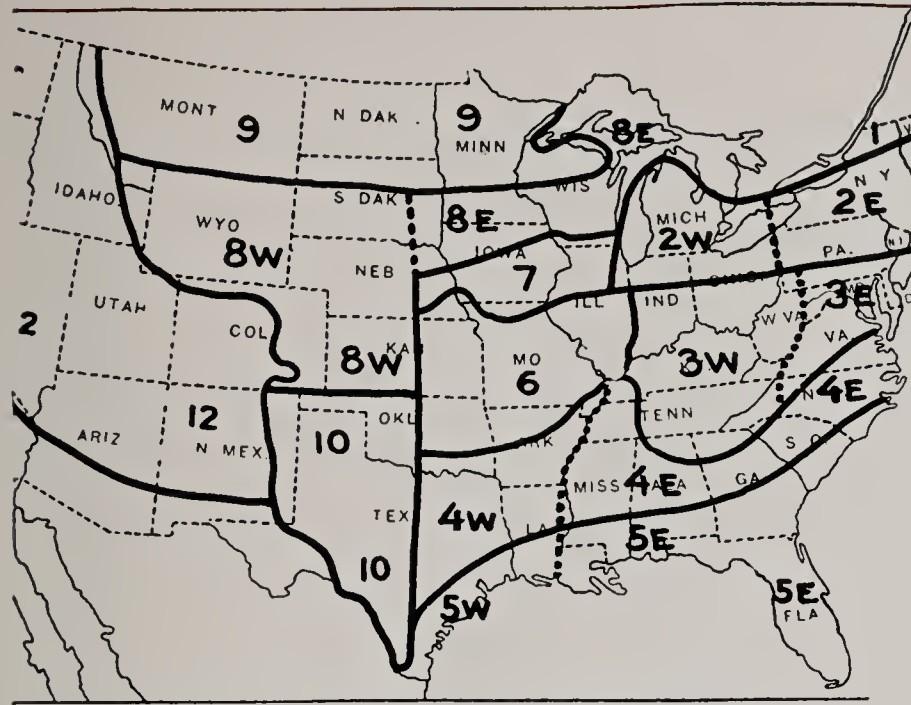
There's no secret, patented process that enables us to grow superior trees and plants; it's simply the result of wonderfully fertile ground, favorable climatic conditions and careful workmanship.

Best and Cheapest

"This is conclusive proof of the thriftiness of your stock, and wish to add another thought: we were given the best service, and the best packed trees, the cheapest trees laid down at our station and in every way pleased more with your stock than any nursery that we ever had any dealings with."

(Signed) E. E. Evans, Illinois.

Growers in Every State Endorse Neosho Stock



Wherever the "Variety" Succeeds
Neosho Trees Thrive

HOW TO SELECT VARIETIES

The map at the left shows the fruit districts of the United States.

In the tables one star indicates that the variety is known to succeed, two stars indicate the most dependable.

It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations. The varieties are listed in their approximate order of ripening.

District Numbers

	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
APPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Liveland Raspberry	*	*			*	*	*		
Yellow Transparent	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	
Wilson Red June	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	
Red Duchess	**	**	*	**	**	*	*	*	
Duchess of Oldenburg	**	**	*	**	**	*	*	*	
Sweet Bough		*	*	*	*	*			
Early Harvest		*	*	*	*				
Maiden Blush	*	**	*	*	**	*			
Ada Red		*			*				
Wealthy	**	**	*	**	**	*	**		
King David	*	*	*		*				
McIntosh	**	*			*				
Grimes Golden	*	**	*	**	**	*	**		
Blackjon	*	**	*	*	*	*			
Jonathau	*	**	*	*	*	*			
Richared Delicious	*	**	*	*	**	*	**		
Delicious	*	**	*	*	**	*	**		
Winter Banana	*	**	*	*	*				
Red Rome Beauty	*	**	*	**	*	*			
Rome Beauty	*	**	*	**	*				
Blaxtayman	*	**	*	**	*				
Stayman	*	**	*	**	*				
York Imperial	*	**	*	**	*				
Northern Spy	*	**	*	**	*				
M. B. Twig	*	**	*	**	*				
Paragon	*	**	*	**	*				
Black Ben	*	**	*	**	*				
Ben Davis	*	**	*	**	*				
Winesap	*	**	*	**	*				
Willow Twig	*	**	*	**	*				
Yellow Newton	*	**	*	**	*				
CRABAPPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Florence	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Excelsior	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Hyslop	*	*	*	*	*	*			
QUINCE	*	*			*	*			
PEAR	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Flemish Beauty	*	*	*		*	**	*		
Lincoln		*	*		**	*			
Bartlett	**	**	*		**	*			
Anjou	**	**	*		**	*			
Seckel	**	**	*		**	*			
Duchess d'Angouleme	*	**	*		**	*			
Kieffer	*	*	*		*				
Winter Nelis	*	*	*		*				
PEACH	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12
Mayflower	*	*	*		*				
Greensboro	**	**	*		**	*			
Red Bird Cling	*	*	*		**	*			
Arp Beauty	*	*	*		**	*			
Erose (Early Rose)	*	*	*		**	*			
Carman	**	**	*		**	*			
Alton	*	*	*		**	*			
Hiley	*	**	*		**	*			
Champion	*	**	*		**	*			
Rochester	*	*	*		**	*			
Arkansas Seedling	*	*	*		**	*			
Belle of Georgia	*	*	*		**	*			
J. H. Hale	*	*	*		**	*			
Early Elberta	*	*	*		**	*			
Elberta Cling	*	*	*		**	*			
Elberta	*	*	*		**	*			
Crosby	*	*	*		**	*			
Late Crawford	**	**	*		**	*			
Late Elberta	*	*	*		**	*			
Indian Blood Cling	*	*	*		**	*			
Krummel	*	*	*		**	*			
Heath Cling	*	*	*		**	*			

	District Numbers									
	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
PLUM	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Waneta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	
Wild Goose	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Omaha	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	
Endicott	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Abundance	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	
America	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Burbank	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	
Green Gage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Italian Prune	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	
Shropshire	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	*	
French Damson	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
APRICOT, Superb	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
NECTARINE, Surecrop	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
CHERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Black Tartarian (Sweet)	*	*			*	*	*	**	*	
Early Richmond (Sour)	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	
Montmorency (Sour)	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	
English Morello (Sour)	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	
Napoleon (Sweet)	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	
Bing	*	*			*					
Gov. Wood	*	*			*					
Windsor	*	*			*					
GOOSEBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Downing	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	
Oregon Champion	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	
CURRENT	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
London Market	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	
Perfection	**	**			**	**	**	*	*	
White Grape	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	
GRAPE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Moore Early	*	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
Campbell Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Worden	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
De'aware	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Catawba	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
Brighton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Concord	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
Diamond	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
Niagara	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	*	
Agawam	*	*			*	**	**	*	*	
BLACKBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
McDonald	*	*	**	**	*	*		*	*	
Early Harvest	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
Eldorado	*	*			*	*	*			
DEWBERRY, Lucretia	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	
RASPBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Chief	**	**	*		**	**	*			
Cumberland	*	*	*		**	*				
Cuthbert	*	*	*		**	*				
Kansas	**	**	*		**	*				
Latham	**	**	*		**	**				
Ranere (St. Regis)	*	*	**	*	*	*				
STRAWBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	12	
Ozark Early					*	*	*			
Aroma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Blakemore	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	**		
Dunlap	*	*			*	*	*	*		
Progressive	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Champion	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Mastodon	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Fruit Tree Facts Which Increase Profits

Preparing the Ground

Land that has been in some cultivated farm or garden crop is usually in the best condition for fruit trees and plants. **Plow deep and work the ground thoroughly.**

An ideal soil, mellow, deep, fertile loam, is not often available and it may even be necessary to go to considerable trouble to improve the dirt you have; for instance, for fruit trees dig a hole 2 feet in diameter, throwing the surface soil to one side, then digging out the subsoil to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, putting it in a pile by itself. Then throw in a few shovelfuls of well-decayed manure. Next throw in the surface soil. In this set the tree and use other surface soil to fill the hole. The other pile of subsoil can be scattered on the surface. Well-rotted manure, wood ashes and ground bone or cotton-seed meal can be mixed in with the surface soil used to fill the hole, but care should be taken to avoid having too much of any fertilizer come in contact with the roots. For gooseberries and currants the holes should be about 2 feet in diameter and for raspberries and blackberries dig a trench 15 to 18 inches wide.

Planting Trees on Arrival

If possible plant at once.

If the weather is too cold, put the box or bundle in a cool but frost-proof cellar.

If the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant, unpack at once and place the stock in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle and spread old sacks or canvas over them. Sprinkle enough water on the trees to keep them from drying out, but do not drench the roots and tops. If possible heel them in, preferably at the north side of a building where they will have protection from the sun and their development will be retarded.

Heeling in Trees

Select a well-drained location. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to hold the roots without crowding. Fine, moist soil should be packed rather firmly about the roots. Then heap more soil on the roots and a third or more of the tops. Some growers completely cover the trees. If the ground is too dry, moisten the dirt about the roots. Some growers get their trees in the fall and heel them in over winter so as to be sure to have them on hand when conditions are right for planting in the spring.

Treatment for "Dried-Out" Trees

Sometimes trees are somewhat dried out in transit but can be restored by burying them in wet dirt or put in a pond for one to three days.

Handling Trees at Planting

Success is largely a matter of avoiding exposure of roots and tops to the sun or drying winds, and to thorough firming the soil about the roots. Cut off any bruised or broken ends and shorten any roots that are extra long and put the trees at once in a barrel or

tub about one-fourth full of water. Some use a semi-liquid of water and dirt (not heavy clay).

Planting Distances

Some varieties need more room when full grown than others of same kind. Yellow Transparent, a small upright grower, and Rhode Island Greening, a large spreading tree, represent extremes in apple trees.

Apple. 30 ft. apart
Cherry. 20 ft. apart
Peach or Plum. 20 ft. apart
Pear, Standard. 20 ft. apart

Plants	Rows
Blackberry.	5' 7'
Black Raspberry.	4' 6'
Red Raspberry.	3' 5'
Currant.	4' 6'
Gooseberry.	5' 6'
Grape.	8' 10'
Strawberry.	1½' to 3' 3½' to 4'
Asparagus.	15" 3'
Rhubarb.	2' 4'

To determine number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply distance between trees in row by width of row. Take resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. For example: To determine number of trees, planted 30x30, required to set one acre. $30 \times 30 = 900$. $43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.

Setting the Trees

Assuming that the ground has been properly prepared, it will not be necessary to dig large holes. 12 to 18 inches square and about the same depth will be large enough for the average size apple tree.

The top soil should be put to one side so that it can be used to fill in about the roots.

After a tree has been placed in its exact position and about as deep as it stood in the nursery, the roots are spread out and **good top soil** worked under and around them. Moving the tree slightly up and down will help to get the soil under the roots. Then fill the hole half full and **tramp the soil firmly**. After this fill the hole to the top and again **tramp the soil**. Lastly throw a few shovelfuls of loose dirt about the tree to prevent loss of moisture.

If you have to plant when the ground is very dry a bucket of water should be poured around the roots after they have been well covered but before the hole is filled. Ordinarily watering is not necessary and might do more harm than good.

Don't put manure or other fertilizer in the holes in contact with the roots; spread it on the ground around the tree.

Care of Transplanted Trees

The first two years is the critical period. It is of vital importance to have them make a good start, for summer drought is likely to prove fatal to trees of low vigor and slow growth. So it is necessary to cultivate thoroughly and systematically to conserve the moisture and aerate the soil. The first summer the soil should be frequently stirred to make a soil mulch and prevent baking and crusting of the surface. The second

summer the ground should first be plowed deep, as early in the spring as possible. Cultivation should be stopped about July 15th to August 1st that the trees may have time to mature and harden in preparation for winter.

Rabbit and Mice Protection

The best way is to put around the trunk a roll of galvanized wire cloth of one-fourth inch mesh. Many use paper but remove it in late spring. Some have found it effective to paint the trunks with Lime Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead.

Mice injury can be prevented by keeping any weeds or grass away from the trunk or by wire protectors which should be pushed into the ground a couple of inches.

Fruit Tree "Fillers"

Fillers are trees set between apple trees, and may be cherry or peach or young-bearing, smaller growing apple trees like Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wagener, Wealthy, King David. Cherry and peach are not as desirable as apple because the methods of handling, especially spraying, are different.

Of course, filler trees must be removed when they begin to crowd the permanent trees. There should be no more hesitation about cutting out the fillers than in removal of a limb at pruning time.



Make the land between the young trees pay dividends.

INTERCROPS

Fruit trees do not use all the ground the first few years and various crops are sometimes used to secure earlier returns from the land. Annual crops such as early beets, turnips, radishes, peas and beans are good, but late vegetables should be avoided since they require late cultivation, which prevents the trees from maturing properly before cold weather. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries have also produced good results. With strawberries there is danger that the trees will not receive proper cultivation after the first season.

Grain crops should never be used. A space 6 to 8 ft. should be left unplanted along each row of trees and increased in width each year.

Of course, if intercrops are grown, more liberal fertilization must be given.

"I enclose picture of my peach orchard. Many trees made 5-foot growth the first season; other things have done equally well," writes C. C. Brooks, Supt., Navajo Methodist Mission School, Farmington, New Mexico.



ORDER

To Neosho Nurseries Co. Neosho, Missouri

Amount Enclosed \$_____

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Check should be made payable to Neosho Nurseries Co. If coin or paper money is sent, the letter should be registered.

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ **State** _____

Street and No.
R. F. D. and Box _____

Name _____

Shipping Point _____

County _____ **State** _____

Street and No.
R. F. D. and Box _____

NOTICE TO OUR EMPLOYEES

Fill this order so the customer will be pleased. A pleased customer is the best advertisement. Let us live up to our motto, "Yours for Growing Satisfaction."

Order No. _____

A _____	Cv _____	C _____
A _____	Cv _____	C _____
A _____	Rfd _____	C _____
Ckd _____	Col _____	Ack _____
Cop _____	P. H. _____	Ship _____
S. R. _____	Page _____	C. O. D. _____

Check below how you want order shipped

Express **Parcel Post** **Freight**

Unless you want us to use our judgment in giving you other varieties in place of any article we are out of, write NO here  

In case the change is not satisfactory, it will be promptly adjusted.

Write here when you want shipment made; otherwise we will ship this order at the earliest favorable date.

Add enough for postage if wanted by mail.

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting fruit trees, berries or ornamentals.

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

Street No. _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

PURCHASE AGREEMENT { BLACKJON (Trade Mark Reg.)
BLAXTAYMAN (Trade Mark Reg.)
RICHARED (Trade Mark Reg.) DELICIOUS } APPLE TREES

The following agreement between the undersigned and the Neosho Nurseries Co. refers to the purchase by the undersigned of Richared Delicious, Blackjon or Blaxtayman trees. In consideration of the agreement of the undersigned not to give away or sell or permit anyone else to give away or sell or take any Richared Delicious, Blackjon or Blaxtayman trees or their progeny or scions, buds or cuttings, from these trees or their progeny or any other Richared Delicious, Blackjon or Blaxtayman trees or their progeny that may be furnished in the future by the Neosho Nurseries Co. for a period of twenty-five years after such trees are so furnished and the further consideration of \$....., The Neosho Nurseries Co. agrees to furnish.....Richared Delicious,

Blackjon or Blaxtayman trees (size).....to the undersigned. The undersigned agrees in case of disposition of the property on which any Richard Delicious, Blackjon or Blaxtayman trees are planted to make this agreement a condition of the transfer.

(Customer's Signature)..

WARRANTY—We offer to replace without charge or refund the purchase price of any stock that should prove untrue-to-name, but in no case shall we be liable except as provided in Revised Missouri Statutes 1929, Section 12392. This is a Missouri contract.

Pruning the Right Way Means Bigger Yields

PRUNING APPLE

The apple bears on "spurs" and this fruit-bearing wood must be encouraged and preserved.

The best form or shape is the Modified Leader Type, which has more and better fruiting wood, is likely to bear younger, avoid weak crotches and has well-spaced branches and a low, spreading top. The training to this type is as follows:

If the tree you plant is a "whip" (with no side branches), the only pruning is to cut off the top 28 to 30 inches from the ground. This is to restore the balance between the top and the root system since a part of the roots may have been lost in digging and the small fibrous roots have to form again from the larger roots.

Assuming that a whip has been planted, during the first summer pick out the branches you want to keep and pinch back the others. This will cause the selected branches to make a better growth.

At the end of the first growing season, before growth starts in the spring it will be necessary to cut off close to the trunk all the branches except those selected to form the framework of your tree. Then shorten the leader a little and also any side branches that are too long or unequal in length.

If you plant a well-branched tree it will be necessary to remove all but 3 to 5 side branches, selecting those well distributed about the trunk and spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. Also leave one branch growing from the top which will be the leader. This should be shortened a little and the side branches selected also cut back one-third to one-half their length.

The fourth season two or three more side branches should be selected from the central leader and these may be headed back if they threaten to overshadow the lower limbs. When you have sufficient side branches, probably about six, the leader should be cut off just about the top side branch.

From then on pruning should be as little as is necessary for the proper spacing of framework branches and keeping them in proper proportion. It will be confined to removal of branches or shoots, or heading them back if out of proportion to other branches.

PRUNING PEAR

The pear also bears fruit like the apple, on "spurs," and is pruned much the same. Most varieties, however, tend to grow in an upright form and are usually headed lower. Light pruning is the rule and cuts should be made above outside buds whenever possible. Heavy pruning induces young growth, which is more susceptible to blight.

PRUNING PLUM

Plum bears partly on spurs and partly on last season's growth.

Some growers at planting time prune the same as with peach; others, when setting branched one or two-year-olds, select three to five branches,

PRUNING is the removal from a plant of the part or parts which are undesirable or superfluous, and the object is to improve results or to make them more certain. Nature's purpose is the production of a large number of seed, but the gardener wants quality fruit.

The first thing to develop is a good framework to carry a load of fruit and to make it easiest to spray and harvest. One must picture in advance what one wants to accomplish.

HOW TO PRUNE—Make all cuts smooth, close to the trunk or branch, or close to a bud.

TREATING WOUNDS—The general practice has been to paint wounds over two inches in diameter with a paint of pure white lead and pure linseed oil. Some use creosote, a very thin coating, over the center, but this must not be allowed to touch the young wood or young bark. Some recommend Sodium Silicate ("water glass").

cut them back one-third to one-half and head back the leader proportionally.

PRUNING PEACH

The fruit is borne on last year's wood. After the tree is planted, cut off the top 18 to 24 inches above the ground and cut off any side branches about an inch from the trunk, leaving one or two good buds.

During the first season when the growth is four to six inches long, choose three to five side branches on different sides of the trunk and well

spaced. Assuming that you select three branches, the highest would be about two feet above the ground and the lowest branch about a foot. Every three or four weeks during the first summer, pinch off the tip ends of all the other branches. If these are very numerous, some of them may be cut off close to the trunk. If this pinching is done, no winter pruning will be necessary.

During the second summer select two or three shoots growing outward, not upright, on the main branches and pinch back the others.

During the third summer, less pinching back is required, and during the fourth season practically none is necessary. All that is needed can be done in the winter pruning.

The result should be a tree low-headed, spreading, with a well-balanced frame-work that will produce large crops of quality fruit and come into bearing young.

As the trees get older it will be necessary to prune the tops more heavily in late spring (some growers delay this pruning until the trees are in full bloom). If the twig and limb growth lower down in the tree begins to die out it indicates that the centers and top are not open enough. If these twigs and limbs in the lower part of the tree develop a long growth it shows the top and centers are too open.

PRUNING CHERRY

The fruit is borne largely on spurs, but also from lateral buds on last season's growth.

One-year Sweet Cherry are "whips" and when transplanted, the top is cut off close to a bud $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground.

Two-year Sweet Cherry and both one and two-year Sour Cherry are branched and when pruned after planting, from three to seven side branches may be left, selecting those that are well spaced and on different sides of the trunk.

From then on little pruning is required. It may be necessary to remove some branches that cross, or some that grow back into the trunk, or some that are too close, or to thin out the top before the branches become so thick that they shade and kill out the lower wood. It is desirable to encourage fruiting in the lower part of the tree. Heavy pruning can be avoided by doing a little every year as needed.

Mr. Hommel has purchased twenty-eight orders of Neosho trees, amounting to \$1,156.00, during the past fifteen years. He writes us as follows:

"Every tree in my orchard is a picture, and I am everlastingly grateful that the trees in 'Elkmont Orchards' came from Neosho Nurseries. I cannot recommend too highly your stock to anyone who is anticipating purchasing apple trees or any other fruit."

(Signed) R. S. Hommel,
"Elkmont Orchards,"
Knoxville, Tenn.
October 7, 1934.



An 8-year-old Neosho Delicious in the orchard of R. S. Hommel, Knoxville, Tenn.

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

NEOSHO, MO.

IMPROVED VARIETIES Bring Greater Profits

THE STORY OF—

RICHARED
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
The DELICIOUS supreme

(Pronounced "Richer Red")

A "SUPER" Delicious. An apple with all the good qualities of common Delicious—same size, same shape, same flavor and same ripening period—

But

—the "Richared" Delicious colors two to three weeks earlier and COLORS SOLID RED (without trace or sign of stripe), even into the stem and blossom ends! It can be picked "hard ripe" with full color. It has excellent storage qualities, and is the most beautiful, glorious apple ever seen.

DOUBLE WORKED GRIMES GOLDEN

Triple the life of your Grimes Golden by planting our special process double-worked trees, which means we top-work our Grimes onto a hardy trunk eighteen inches above the ground to overcome the susceptibility of this variety to collar rot. Grimes Golden is the best quality and most profitable yellow apple, a rich golden color, fine flavor and aroma, an ideal dessert apple and an equally fine cooker.

RED ROME BEAUTY

Red Rome Beauty: A beautiful solid red winter variety, very uniform in shape and of larger size, and ripens just ahead of Ben Davis. One of the best and most profitable winter apples.

BLAXTAYMAN

The wonderful dark red color of the new BLAXTAYMAN makes it a great improvement over Stayman, and it has also partly overcome the serious fault of Stayman to crack. In ordinary years, I don't believe you will have any trouble with Blaxtayman cracking.

RED DUCHESS

Duchess has always been one of the hardest, most productive and profitable summer varieties. The new Red Duchess is meeting with great favor with the commercial grower, because it colors better and earlier.

PLANT—

BLACKJON
PAT. APP FOR TRADE MARK REG.

—FOR PROFIT

The History of the Blackjon

IN the year 1927 on a common Jonathan tree in the Thomas Slack orchard near Wenatchee, Washington, there was discovered what is known as a "sport" limb or mutation, bearing deep red Jonathans that color much earlier in the season.

The tree stands among many other common Jonathan apple trees. The apples on this particular "sport limb" color deep red weeks earlier than ordinary Jonathans on the same tree and on adjoining Jonathan trees in the same orchard.

Following discovery of this remarkable early-coloring, deep red Jonathan, extensive tests were conducted by us. Now we have successive generations on top-grafted trees, and on young trees bearing fruit identical with that on the original parent "sport" limb.

Reddens Before It Ripens

Blackjon is identical with the common Jonathan in flavor, quality and productiveness. It is different from common Jonathan in that it attains an intense, brilliant red color from two to three weeks earlier. While common Jonathans are still green and in the "C" grade and "Combination pack" class—Blackjon has an abundance of color, making a large percentage of the fruit Extra Fancy Grade. Practically every Blackjon on the tree is colored a beautiful *deep cherry-red*.

More Profit for Growers

The production of this new early-coloring Blackjon means that this wonderful new strain of Jonathan is going to reach the early markets, in prime condition, well colored and Extra Fancy Grade—and at a profitable price to the grower. It will supply the apple-consuming public something they crave—an apple that is "easy to look at"—and one of the finest from the standpoint of flavor and quality.